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PALESTINE

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E 7464

15 AUG 1947

EXTRACT FROM  
HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES

12 AUG 1947

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## PALESTINE

Motion made, and Question proposed,  
 "That this House do now adjourn."—  
 [Mr. Pearson.]

5.29 p.m.

**Brigadier Mackeson** (Hythe): I do not think that it would be right that the House should adjourn without a Debate on the present situation in Palestine and without referring to the insecure position in which many British men now find themselves in that country. There have been constant attacks on British personnel recently which, judging from my postbag, undoubtedly have created very wide and deep resentment. These culminated in the case of the two sergeants who were found recently hanged by the neck from trees in the most barbaric way. I believe that this feeling of resentment has spread, not only throughout this House and this country and the Christian world, but also throughout a great body of Jewish opinion in this country and elsewhere. But these feelings of resentment, grave as our anxieties for our men in Palestine now are, do not, in any way or in any circumstances, justify those who in this country have been responsible for anti-Semitic demonstrations. I believe them to be most deplorable and un-British and I am sure that other hon. Members in other parts of the House will join with me in dissociating themselves from any anti-Semitic activities at all.

The time has come when expressions of regret by moderate Jewish opinion and by the Haganah in Palestine should be translated into positive action. I cannot but feel that someone, outside the immediate criminals in the case of the two British sergeants, must have known something about where these men were in hiding, yet no word reached the Palestine authorities, so far as I am aware, and nothing was written. I believe that is due to the fact that moderate Jewish opinion and the moderate leaders of the Haganah are frightened to give information, even if willing to do so and, in support of that theory, I would quote the case of 12th May this year, when two British men of the C.I.D. were lying dying after being shot in the streets of Jerusalem, while members of the Jewish community passed by on the other side. I do not believe that the Jews are a craven race, but I believe this attitude was only adopted because they felt that,

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5 [Brigadier Mackeson.]

if they had crossed the street, they would have been shot or their loved ones would have suffered from their helping these dying Britons. I feel very strongly that this fear must be conquered, or the future of the Jews in Palestine will consist in being run by a small Gestapo. A great deal has been said by 60 or 70 Jewish hon. Members of this House on benches opposite who hold Zionist views, and the case has been put in another place, though, perhaps, not quite so strongly. I do not feel that His Majesty's Government have really paid sufficient attention to the present situation, to the British personnel involved, both police and troops, in Palestine. I know that the right hon. Gentleman is as anxious as anybody else, but their position has now become intolerable and the Government must bear a very heavy share of that burden.

What is the position at the moment? So far as I can make out, we now have, in round figures, between 80,000 and 100,000 troops in Palestine. I will not attempt, for security reasons, to give the exact number, but that figure has been widely bandied about in the Press. Since the present Government took office, 79 military personnel have been killed and 100 wounded, 40 policemen have been killed and 69 wounded, while the civilian casualties have numbered 16 killed and 10 wounded. That comes to about 400 British casualties. Now, we have reached the final climax, in which Sergeants Paice and Martin, with their hands tied behind their backs, have been hung, struggling and gasping, in a noose and have died the most horrible death. The anxiety in more than one hundred thousand homes in this country is now very great, and I believe that the odium for these events must fall heavily on the terrorists in Palestine, though I cannot exonerate the Government or the Party opposite of a large share of responsibility. I say that for three reasons, which I will explain:

First, because of the election pledges made to the Jewish community in the world by responsible Ministers who were Members of the Coalition Government, who must have had the facts at their disposal, and who must have known the effect on the Middle East when their pledges were made. They must have

known the effect that would have been caused in the Middle East if their pledges been immediately implemented. When it was clear that the pledges were not going to be honoured, world Jewry began to feel resentment and disillusionment, and that turned to abuse, and abuse has now turned into open attack. These attacks, however, do not consist of what we would understand by attack; they consist of the cloak and dagger and everything appertaining to such matters.

Secondly, I believe that the Government delayed too long in reaching a settlement, difficult though that was. Two years have passed and the Foreign Secretary has completely failed to reach a solution of this question or to implement his pledge to find a solution. I myself find it rather difficult to understand who is responsible for this, and whether it is the Colonial Secretary or his right hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary, but one thing which I am absolutely clear about is that the Cabinet and the Government as a whole hold this responsibility and are answerable to this House for the lives of our men in Palestine.

Thirdly, I believe that there has been some vacillation and weakness in handling the internal affairs of the Palestine situation. I make no reflections on the men who are serving or on those who lead our troops in Palestine. They have stood a strain which no other army in the world would stand. Any other army would have broken out in the most frightful outrages. Though there may have been some minor ones here and there, I think we can say that, if any other army than ours had been put under that strain, it would have been doubtful whether they would have acquitted themselves so well.

To return to the first of the three reasons I gave—the broken election pledges—in 1944, the present Prime Minister, who was then the Deputy Prime Minister, with full access to all Government secrets, supported, as the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, the report of the National Executive of the Labour Party, which said:

"There is neither sense nor meaning in a 'Jewish National Home' unless we are prepared to let Jews, if they wish, enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority. Let the Arabs be encouraged to move out as the Jews move in."

I believe that the present Prime Minister, for whom I have great respect, made a

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error of judgment when he made that prophecy, and I can only think that he must have done it for vote-catching reasons.

**Mr. Sydney Silverman** (Nelson and Colne): I hope the hon. and gallant Gentleman will appreciate that it is important that it should go on the record that the first part of that quotation goes far beyond what the Prime Minister said?

**Brigadier Mackeson:** I am simply giving what the Prime Minister supported.

**Mr. Silverman:** But the sentence about the Arabs moving out as the Jews move in?

**Brigadier Mackeson:** That is the attitude taken up by the hon. Member's party, and it surprises me, having some slight knowledge of the Middle East, that anybody having knowledge of the Middle East should have used the word "encourage." Surely, the most candid thing to do would be to use the word "eviction"?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed that up at the Labour Party Conference in May, 1945. He said:

"Last December the conference accepted and welcomed, without even the challenge of a card vote, the document entitled 'The Post-War International Settlement.' That stands as the policy of this Movement and of this Party, and in that document there is a clear and definite statement regarding Palestine and the Jewish people. This Party has laid it down and repeated it, so recently as last April . . . that this time, having regard to the unspeakable horrors that have been perpetrated upon the Jews in Germany and other occupied countries in Europe, it is morally wrong and politically indefensible to impose obstacles to the entry into Palestine now of Jews who desire to go there."

I will not weary the House with other extracts from Labour Party speakers, but will confine myself to this statement that "the Jews, if they so wish, must enter this tiny land in such numbers as to become a majority."

That is contained in the Labour Party's Notes for Speakers issued during or before the General Election in 1945. The Lord President of the Council, as a member of the Coalition Government and as the Party organiser must have known the effect of that statement. That has done a great deal of harm; it is an aggravating cause, and it is time that the Government and the party opposite told the country, World Jewry and the Arab world where

they stand. I do not know where they stand, and I do not believe that they know themselves.

It was said in one of these statements that there might be some question of expanding Palestine, the Transjordan or Egypt. There was never any chance of the Egyptians, the Syrians or the new State of Transjordan accepting such an expansion. I think that a further statement should be made, and that it should be made clear to the world as a whole that there are tens of thousands of unfortunate Jewish people who are in fact hostages in the large Arab cities in the Middle East. Their future worries me just as much as does the future of our own troops. I would say to the three right hon. Gentlemen, that, unless they change their attitude and tell us where they stand, I can only say of each:

"His vows are lightly spoken,  
His faith is hard to bind,  
His trust is easy broken,  
He fears his fellow-kind."

Turning to the second charge, that of procrastination, I do not know how much that has cost this country—perhaps £100 million during the past two years. But when we were elected to this House in November, 1945, the right hon. Gentleman the Foreign Secretary announced the appointment of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry. On 20th April, 1946, the Committee reported. In June and July the report was examined by representatives of this country and the United States who made recommendations, which they were prepared to accept, and which the right hon. Gentleman the Lord President of the Council put before the House on 31st July, but which differed from the Anglo-American Report. In the autumn of 1946, a conference took place which was arranged by the Jews and at which the Arabs attended. Finally, on 25th February, 1947, after the conference had broken down, the Government announced their decision to refer the matter to U.N.O.

I want to know how we stand in connection with this reference to U.N.O. On 25th February the right hon. Gentleman was asked by my right hon. Friend the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) whether we were pledged to accept the decision of U.N.O., whatever it might be. I think we ought to have an answer to that question before we rise for the Summer

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[Brigadier Mackeson.]  
 Recess. The last time that this subject was raised, it was rather talked out. In another place, the right hon. Gentleman's predecessor said he could not imagine His Majesty's Government carrying out a policy which it did not approve. I do not know what is going to happen if U.N.O. produce a policy which we do not like. Surely, we must know whether we are going to stand alone, and whether we are going to use the veto or not.

I want to ask the right hon. Gentleman another question. Will he say that no decision on this question of Palestine will be taken without a full debate in this House of Commons? If things go wrong, it will not only be a question of the unfortunate emigrants in Europe and of British troops suffering; but the whole of the Middle East may be set ablaze. This House has a responsibility, and I think we should be assured that an opportunity will be given for a full debate before any irrevocable decisions are taken. To revert to the late Colonial Secretary, all that could be extracted from him in another place was his advice to their Lordships to "wait and see."

The immediate problem is that of our troops in Palestine. I will not go back before 31st January this year when we had our last Debate on Palestine, and when my right hon. and hon. Friends on this side of the House asked for firmer action in connection with the outrages which had taken place. It was a very short time before extremely serious events took place. The Goldsmith's Officers' Club was attacked during the past six months, and that was about the most serious episode; 18 were killed and 85 were injured. There was also, of course, the attack on Acre Gaol.

I was in Malta shortly before one of these episodes and I can tell the House that after it had taken place—a British officer had been whipped—an article appeared in one of the local papers in which it said:

"We will get our own way, even if it means beating British officers."

Since that time there has been a certain stiffening in the attitude of the right hon. Gentleman and the Government. After the explosion at the Officers' Club, certain areas were made controlled areas. I want to ask the right hon. Gentleman why, in two cases, controlled areas were declared

and then called off. I believe that, in the case of the Officers' Club, the reasonable evidence was given by certain Jews which enabled arrests to be made. That appears to be a reasonable action, but when we come to the question of those poor men, Sergeants Paice and Martin, a very different state of affairs seems to exist. These men were kidnapped on 13th July, as hostages for young Jews under sentence of death for murder.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** No, not for murder.

**Brigadier Mackeson:** They were kidnapped as hostages.

**Mr. Silverman:** The hon. and gallant Gentleman said that they were under sentence of death for murder, whereas, in fact, they were under sentence of death for having made an attack on the Acre Prison in which no lives, except their own, were lost.

**Brigadier Mackeson:** The hon. Gentleman is perfectly right. I withdraw that statement entirely. But, anyhow, these two British sergeants were kidnapped, and Nathanya was declared a controlled area on 13th July. That control was taken off on 26th July, and, on or about that date, several other incidents occurred which included two soldiers being killed by a mine, an officer being injured by another mine, a railway bridge near Benyamina being blown up, and an unsuccessful attempt being made on the Cairo-Haifa passenger train in the Nathanya area. On 31st July these two soldiers were found hanged near Nathanya. Why put on these controls and then take them off before those two soldiers were found hanged? I hope there is an explanation. Why put controls on and off or declare martial law and cancel it before it has achieved its object?

Why have the Jewish mayors been arrested? Has additional information come to light which has made it obvious that these people were co-operating with the Irgun, or the Stern gang, or other terrorists? Why have they been suddenly pulled in and treated as the supporters of terrorists in Palestine? The country has been gravely shocked. I want to ask the right hon. Gentleman if he intends to employ the same policy in regard to the use of British troops in Palestine as he has employed up to now. It seems

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[Mr. Jones.]

we could expect a decision or a recommendation from the United Nations. I think we were all conscious that during the spring and summer it would be a period of very considerable strain and difficulty, and that there would be very grave danger of civil administration degenerating possibly to a degree when it might not be possible to carry on.

The appeal that was made in this interim period, that the parties concerned should show some restraint, unfortunately brought no response from the Jewish terrorists. It was unfortunate, too, that what was called illegal immigration was condoned and actively assisted by Jewry not only in Palestine but in other parts of the world. In this period since reference to the United Nations, terrorism has piled tragedy on tragedy, and outrage has succeeded outrage, with grievous loss of life not only to British soldiers but also to Arabs and Jews alike. If I may say so, it has brought about infinite harm and loss of good will to the Jewish cause, and we are all experiencing how strong is the reaction of British opinion in our own country to these outrages. All of us have received the most passionate and indignant letters urging that strong steps should be taken to repress this evil in Palestine. Among the British public there is fierce questioning as to the burden and cost to Britain, and the tragedy involved by Britain continuing to shoulder this international liability. I believe that Britain has honestly and disinterestedly tried to work an instrument that has proved to be, both to Jew and to Arab, unworkable. Unfortunately, there is on the part of Jewry little disposition to delay until the decision of the United Nations is made, lest it be not made in accordance with their own views of the situation. I want to say very strongly that in this period of difficult and dangerous conditions in Palestine, integrity and a high standard of administration have been maintained unimpaired, and I think we owe a great debt to the Administration for the difficulties they have faced, the dangers through which they have passed, and the magnificent way in which the difficult problems of maintaining civil life have been tackled.

In this period 1,500 Jews a month have been admitted into Palestine, nearly 400 a week; 30,000 over and beyond the 75,000 laid down in the notorious White

Paper. [HON. MEMBERS: "Why notorious?"] It is notorious for the reason that it is a bone of fierce contention. Repeatedly in these discussions we are brought back to the terms of the White Paper, and it has assumed a notoriety in all our discussions with Jews and Arabs alike. But I do want to make it clear that the terms of the White Paper in respect of political institutions and immigration have not been invoked. Meanwhile, the Cyprus camp has been established. It is contributing its quota to the immigration into Palestine. More recently, 985 orphans from Cyprus have been admitted, or are being admitted, into Palestine.

So far as the Arabs are concerned, I think this House should note that, in the trying conditions of Palestine, they have shown restraint. I hope that, even if at the present moment they are a little afraid, we shall not witness grave demonstrations because of their displeasure with the somewhat aggressive attitude which a minority of the Jews are assuming at the present moment.

**Brigadier Peto** (Barnstaple): "Somewhat"—murdering and killing.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I will come to that point in a moment if the hon. and gallant Gentleman will allow me. I most emphatically declare that I regret that the Administration of Palestine has not received the full co-operation of the Jewish Agency in this period. It was a situation in which Palestine and the Jews had everything to gain by co-operation. The Administration, divorced from the people through no fault of its own, had to deal with a lawlessness condoned by Jewry. So far as terrorism is concerned, the Agency in February was invited to assist the police in stamping it out. Then and since they have publicly declined to co-operate. Nevertheless—and I think this must be put on the record—Haganah have in their own way done, and I hope will continue to do, a great deal of helpful preventive work. But I say emphatically that denunciation and condemnation of terrorism are of no value at all unless the Jewish community reflect their determination by relentless action to rid themselves of this manifest evil. The situation in Palestine today is grave and extremely difficult, but I want to say, emphatically again, that the British

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authorities have not flinched from action which in their judgment, the conditions demanded; and they will not flinch from any measures calculated to destroy the evil, and to restore order and law, and to bring to justice the people responsible for the hideous crimes committed.

The High Commissioner has, under the Palestine Emergency Regulations, full powers to take any action that may be necessary for the security of life and property in Palestine, with or without consultation with London. In practice, he has acted expeditiously, and with the full approval of His Majesty's Government. He has acted in full collaboration and harmony with the General Officer Commanding, and, in recent events, no action proposed by the military authorities has been denied. The powers concerning the controlled areas enable him to suspend, if he thinks fit, civil liberties and Government services to any extent he may deem necessary. I say that there can be no weakening of the powers of the High Commissioner in the stern discharge of his difficult duties. Neither he nor the military authorities seek new powers which they have not had in order to cope with terrorism or the emergency situations which arise in Palestine from time to time.

**Vice-Admiral Taylor** (Paddington, South): On that point, would the right hon. Gentleman say whether they have sufficient troops in Palestine, in view of the present situation?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** All I can say is that the authorities have all the powers which they have asked for in dealing with the troubles about them. They have been denied no power which has been asked for, and so far as I am aware, the military have made no representations to us for further troops in order to deal with these difficulties. As I was saying, there can be even the complete abrogation of civil government—a condition that is undesirable, though one which cannot be lost sight of altogether in a country where government is heavily weighted with political and psychological problems. That is, I suggest, a step which cannot be too readily contemplated, but there are the fullest and completest powers to prevent, and to respond to, any situation which may exist. The Palestine authorities have the completest confidence and

the fullest support of His Majesty's Government in London.

We have heard today from the hon. and gallant Member for Hythe (Brigadier Mackeson) something about military arrangements in Palestine. I am not competent to pass judgment as to the manner in which the military resources in Palestine are used. I can only say that the arrangements have been discussed with the highest military authorities of this country; they have been brought into constant review in the light of the changing situation; and nothing has been done by the civil authority to prevent any action which the military authorities thought, in their wisdom, desirable to take. I shall, obviously, forward the Debate and the views of the hon. and gallant Member to the authorities in Palestine; and also, of course, to the authorities here, the military authorities in London. But I want to say that I cannot imagine that all possibilities in handling this difficult situation have not been fully explored by the authorities on the spot, and in consultation with London itself.

**Brigadier Mackeson:** I would certainly not venture to give military advice to, or to insist that my military opinion should be considered by the General Officer Commanding in Palestine at the moment. What I said was that if the authorities are made to disengage the troops and, if necessary, the administration allowed to become concentrated, then, in my humble opinion, personnel may be saved. That is what I am worried about.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** The safety of the troops is a matter which has been under the constant and very lively consideration of the military and civil authorities. The disposition of troops has been worked out in the light of all the experience and difficulties they have to surmount. The continuation of terrorist activities, notwithstanding the efforts of the security forces in Palestine, is due largely to the fact that the terrorists—a relatively small but highly organised and well trained body of misguided criminals—operate under the cover of the Jewish community in general. I think all who have been actively employed on this work in Palestine—military and civil authorities, the police, and all sections who have observed the situation—are agreed that the problem can be solved less by military operations, important as they are, than

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[Mr. Jones.]  
by police measures and action by the Jewish community itself. Therefore, I hope that at this moment the Haganah will supplement the Government's activities and continue its own measures in the most determined mood.

**Mr. Crossman** (Coventry, East): If the Haganah say they are willing to do that, could the Secretary of State tell us whether or not they would be armed. That is a question to which we have never had a clear answer from the right hon. Gentleman. If the Haganah help, will they be allowed to carry arms?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** There have been discussions between the High Commissioner and the Jewish Agency in regard to co-operation with the Administration, but the Jewish Agency have not replied definitely. The operations of the Haganah cannot be divorced completely from the Jewish Agency. I believe that a fair amount of preventive work has been done by the Haganah. Our own Forces in Palestine have themselves prevented a very considerable number of outrages, and have prevented the outbreak of a great deal of serious crime. When one looks at the outrages, let us not forget the great risks and dangers which our Services undertake, and the great amount of outrage and crime which they are able to prevent. Just as a moment ago I paid tribute to the Administration for its work, so I should like to pay tribute to the security forces for their magnificent endurance in danger and hardship.

Since the brutal murders occurred, a number of further steps have been taken in Palestine to strengthen the general security. Of course, the searches and preventive measures have continued, and have been carried on in suspected areas. Certain areas have been brought under control; some buildings have been demolished, and the property of unlawful organisations has been seized. The Revisionist Youth Organisation has been suppressed because it was believed to be a breeding ground for young terrorists; and its journal has been suppressed also. A number of mayors, and some 40 others, have been detained—chiefly Revisionist members of Jewry—because of their known association, sometimes their contact, and sometimes their activities

with terrorist groups, or because they have been thought to have given assistance to them. Further, the search for the murderers has continued intensively by both military and civil authorities.

**Vice-Admiral Taylor:** Presumably, the search was instituted immediately these two unfortunate sergeants had been kidnapped. Can the right hon. Gentleman say what measures were actually taken—because it was 18 days before the men were murdered?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** I want the House to appreciate that security measures are in continuous operation in Palestine. Searches are a continuous process; sometimes areas are cordoned off, when information comes to the knowledge of the authorities. What happened in the case of these lads was that the searches were intensified in certain areas where it was suspected they had been taken, but unfortunately no real knowledge as to where they were taken was in the possession of the authorities.

**Vice-Admiral Taylor:** Did the Jewish Agency take any part in assisting to find these two sergeants?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** That is a question I cannot answer directly, except to say that Jewry generally did show enormous concern about the kidnapping of these men and, in certain areas, did themselves try to discover the whereabouts of these men.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Is not it the case that in certain areas joint search operations took place in co-operation between the military and the Haganah?

**Mr. Creech Jones:** My hon. Friend is perfectly correct. That did happen. Certain expedients against the Jews generally have been suggested. If some have not been adopted it is because, on examination in Palestine or here, it is felt that they do not achieve their ends, or blindly hit the innocent and allow the evildoer to escape, or create a situation which degenerates into one which is even worse. But there is no irresolution in dealing with the evils as severely as our resources permit. It is difficult for me to add very much to the steps which have been taken by the authorities in maintaining their security arrangements. I want the House to believe that we are not irresolute; we

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43' fiercely determined to play our part, as effectively as we can, with all our resources, in suppressing this evil.

I should like now to express my regret at, and to condemn, recent violent expressions of anti-Jewish feeling in this country. Provocation elsewhere may have been great, but no good purpose is served by irrational attacks upon people innocently pursuing their daily avocations in our midst. I feel deeply, as do His Majesty's Government, the horror and misery perpetuated by the folly of criminal groups of Jews in Palestine and their abettors elsewhere. But I say to the public here that the Palestine authorities have our complete confidence, and that His Majesty's Government will not slacken in the stern duties which lawlessness in Palestine demands. Our task has not been made easier by the spate of malicious abuse and vilification against Britain which has appeared in some of the American and French Press, and the bitter, unrestrained campaign pursued by some irresponsible American nationals to find the means for making intolerable the duties of the United Kingdom in discharging her duties under the Mandate. The Jewish Agency in Palestine have a responsibility too, because in their passionate criticisms of British policy, they have lent themselves at times to the grossest misrepresentations.

There can be no solution of the Palestine difficulties until the immigration problem is solved, and the future status of Palestine determined. I hope that we are nearing that point. We made every effort to speed the United Nations Organisation in tackling this problem when it was referred to them. A Special Assembly of the United Nations was called, and a Fact-Finding Committee was appointed. We, in turn with the Palestine Government, proffered our evidence to that body, and the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Assembly five or six weeks hence. Pending the report of the Committee, it would be unwise and injudicious for His Majesty's Government to make any pronouncement without having studied the report and its recommendations. There is obviously a limit to the commitments with which Britain can burden herself overseas. Our sincerity as a nation was manifested by our reference of the problem of Palestine to the United Nations. We are a good member

of the United Nations Organisation, and our record stands high. I have every hope that the United Nations will recommend a line of action which will prove acceptable to both Jews and Arabs, and will be a guarantee, by international obligation, of the peace, good order, security and development of Palestine.

6.23 p.m.

**Mr. Oliver Stanley** (Bristol, West): When the acting Leader of the Opposition first asked for this Debate, the Lord President of the Council replied that his instinctive reactions were that a debate would not do any good. I am very glad that the Lord President of the Council has had second thoughts, because it is unthinkable to me that this House should have gone away for two months' Recess without discussing a matter about which, during the last few days, this country has been deeply stirred. No doubt my experience is that of all other hon. Members, namely, that for the first time, as a result of the recent outrage, I have been having communications from ordinary people in my constituency; from people who, before this, had taken little interest in the Palestine problem on one side or the other. It is essential that these people should realise that the Government and this House were just as shocked by this occurrence and just as stirred by this development, and are just as interested in the future of this Palestine problem.

It is quite true that the recent outrage, because it was deliberately surrounded by every circumstance of horror—nothing was left undone by the criminals to pile on the agony implicit in it—has stirred this country more than anything else; but we must not forget, in our deep sympathy for the relatives of these two young victims, that there have been no fewer than 108 members of the Armed Forces and the Police killed in the two years of the life of this Parliament. The whole House will support the right hon. Gentleman in his expression of gratitude to and admiration for those in the various British Services who have been carrying this burden in Palestine. Few of us can think of a more thankless and more dangerous task than that which they have been carrying out, the danger which stalks you by night and day, from which you can never feel relief; thankless because there appears at the moment to them to be no end and no object, but merely the dreary

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[Mr. Stanley.]

continuance of the sordid murders to which they are getting accustomed.

I realise the difficulty which this House is in and is bound to be in when it comes to discussing a quasi-military situation such as this. We in this country obviously cannot set ourselves up as military experts in contradistinction to those who are in charge of operations, nor can we suggest with confidence measures which occur to us to appear to have been overlooked by them. Certainly, none of us would attempt on this occasion to try and teach to those responsible for law and order and for the military operations in Palestine the business of which they are past masters. But the action of the Services on the spot does depend not only upon the powers that are given to them by the Government at the centre, but also on the general appreciation of the situation and of the objects which the Government alone can supply.

Quite rightly, the right hon. Gentleman was asked whether the authorities on the spot were getting all the powers and all the support they require. To that question the right hon. Gentleman has given an unequivocal affirmative, and we must and do accept his word on that point. So much for the powers, but what of the appreciation? I cannot help feeling myself that the Government do not feel, as I do, that within the last few months there has been a complete and irrevocable change in the whole situation in Palestine. When the right hon. Gentleman says today, as he has done before, that he believes most in police measures and that the tasks in Palestine are really tasks for the police, then it appears to me that he does not appreciate this immense change. I feel myself that the vacillations of the last two years, coupled with the submission to the United Nations in the spring of this year with no policy of our own, really means the abdication of the old position to which in no circumstances can there ever be a return.

The object of the police is to keep order under some form of settled policy. That, I believe, has gone. They are now occupying a country which, in the main, is hostile until a decision is taken elsewhere. That is no longer an operation of police; it is a military operation, and should be treated as such. It is for that

reason—the stoppage of all ordinary transport, the formation of convoys, dropping of penny packets of troops, which is all right for a police operation, but which is becoming intensely dangerous if looked upon as a military operation—that this should now be treated as a military operation, in which the object is not to maintain comforts, conveniences, or the ordinary civil occupations of the people of Palestine, but to prevent any outbreak of disorders between Arab and Jew until a final decision can be taken, and whatever new measures are then decided upon can be put into effect. I beg the right hon. Gentleman and the Government to see that until that decision is taken our troops and services in Palestine are put on a war footing, taking no more than the risks of war, and that we do not add to that an attempt to live a life of peace in the middle of what has become a hostile country.

The right hon. Gentleman, in his speech, referred to the question of the Jewish Agency and the Haganah. He said that the Haganah had done helpful preventive work. Well, neither the prevention nor the help have been very obvious to the ordinary observer in this country—

**Mr. S. Silverman:** How could it?

**Mr. Stanley:** I will tell the hon. Gentleman how preventive work could have been helpful. It could have been helpful at any time within the last two years. Whether it can still I am not so sure. At any time until recently, if the Haganah and the Jewish Agency, by real co-operation with us, by dropping conditions, the desire to negotiate as equal partners, the feeling that they must maintain their position as a State within a State, had given to the people in charge of Palestine the information which was in their possession, the whole of the extremist movements, the Irgun and Stern gangs, could have been wound up once and for all. It would not only have saved British lives and made our problem easier, but would have made easier, in the future, the problems of the Jewish Agency and the Haganah themselves.

**Mr. Crossman:** I appreciate the right hon. Gentleman's point, but does he realise that at the time when Haganah was ready to do this, we undertook, in

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of last year, the complete destruction of Haganah? We raided their arms dumps, but we did not attack Irgun. We put them all in prison, and the St. David's Hotel went up. Surely, it was a bit late to ask after that that they should come to us and say, "Here are the arms dumps, arrest us again."

**Mr. Stanley:** There were many opportunities before this time last year when Irgun could have been destroyed finally with the help of the Jewish Agency. There were opportunities which occurred at that time, when, I sincerely believe, the Jewish Agency and Haganah disapproved of the activities of the Irgun. The hon. Gentleman has selected a moment when Haganah appeared to take sides with Irgun, and joined with them—

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Cite one case.

**Mr. Stanley:** I ask the hon. Member to ask his own Government, which published a White Paper which gave them convincing proof that Haganah had been responsible for outrages. We have been assured on several occasions since then, by the Minister, that the Agency or Haganah were co-operating. At any of those periods, by real co-operation and a frank disclosure of all information, I believe that the terrorists could have been brought to an end.

May I come back to the point I was making when the hon. Member for Nelson and Colne (Mr. S. Silverman) interrupted. I believe that the chief sufferers from this, in the long run, will be the Agency themselves. They have allowed to grow up a monster which will end by destroying them, as it has already destroyed a great deal of the support which they were receiving before from the outer world. It may now be too late. It may be that this movement has gathered strength now, and achieved a position where it is no longer easy or possible for Haganah to help in their destruction. For the sake of the Jewish cause, I hope that for the first time real, open, complete, co-operation will now be given to the Government which will make no conditions, strain at no difficulties, and which will accept the necessity of putting an end to the people who are dragging its name in the mud.

I would like now to come to the question of illegal immigration. I know the strength of the feeling there is in Jewish

circles upon this subject. Here, again, quite apart from the illegality of the action of the immigrants, I cannot help thinking that it was foolish on their part, and on the part of Zionist organisations all over the world, so completely to ignore the appeal made, not by us, but by the United Nations, to stop this immigration during the hearing of the case. They have chosen not to do so. They have chosen to go on for these few months with what is not so much a humanitarian object, as it has been in the past, over so many years, as action with the intent of forcing incidents and strengthening, in some way, the case they are putting before the United Nations. I believe that they would have strengthened their case much more if they had been content, during these few months, to respond to the request of the United Nations themselves.

But I confess that I am not very happy about the treatment by the Government of this question of illegal immigration. It seems to me to have been characterised, in the last few months, by a good deal of vacillation and a considerable lack of foresight. When it was decided to send to Cyprus the illegal immigrants, and from Cyprus to give them a proper place in the admitted quota for Palestine, the Government, to that extent, were condoning illegal immigration, or making it plain that such immigration carried no great penalties. Suddenly, without making any announcement that henceforth this plan was to be abandoned, and that there was to be no back door through Cyprus into Palestine, one ship was stopped. The announcement was then made that these people would be taken back to their port of departure. I do not quarrel with that policy, although, I think, it should have been announced beforehand, and everyone should have known exactly what was to happen. What does surprise me is to learn that, after that action had been taken, there have been, I think, two ships arrested and sent back to Cyprus. The only reason I can gather for that is that they did not know from what port these ships had come. If that is the reason, I think that they had only to inquire of any newspaper in this country to have been told exactly the ports from which these ships had left, both of them, I understand, in North Africa.

With regard to the people who were returned to France, everyone must have

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foreseen that the probable action would be that they would refuse to leave the ships, and one would have thought that there would have been some plan to take care of a situation of that kind, instead of which we have had the rather lamentable sight of these people sitting in these ships outside Port Bouc for three weeks.

**Mr. Michael Foot** (Plymouth, Devonport): Can the right hon. Gentleman say precisely what he would do with the people on the ships?

**Mr. Stanley:** I am prepared to say what I myself would do. I feel, however, that it is more important that the Government should have had a plan as to what they were going to do. Quite frankly, I should have taken them not to Cyprus but to some other port within our control, and have made it plain, when landing them there, that far from acquiring a right to take part in the quota to Palestine they had sacrificed any immediate chance of getting a proper permit. I would remind the hon. Gentleman that I am not the Government. I am anxious that he should put a similar question to the people who have the responsibility—

**Mr. Foot:** I will, if I get a chance.

**Mr. Stanley:**—and who should by now be in a position to tell us exactly what was going to happen. No one can wholly dissociate, or even partly dissociate, the question of outrages and security which we have been discussing from the question of policy which, at the present moment, we are not able to discuss. The right hon. Gentleman said that the reference to the United Nations had been supported by all Members in the House. That was only partially true. It was only supported by me, and I think by most of my hon. Friends on certain conditions which were not fulfilled. First, there should be some speed-up in the machinery of the United Nations, because anyone could foresee that the intervening months were bound to lead to the kind of situation that we have seen. Here we are in August—

**Mr. Creech Jones:** May I point out to the right hon. Gentleman that every effort was made to speed up the machinery; indeed, a special meeting of the Assembly was called?

**Mr. Stanley:** My only answer to that can be that these "every efforts" have

not resulted in very much. It is now August, and they have not to report in September, and it may be two or three months before this matter can be considered. That was not the only condition to which I referred. There was another, and, to me, a much more important one. I felt, and still feel, that with no guidance from us and no expression of views on our part, it is almost inevitable that, when we have waited the full nine months, there will, in fact, be no agreement, no new policy, and we shall be where we were.

We have all of us followed the proceedings of the Commission in the last few months. They must have been extremely familiar to hon. Members opposite. The same evidence was given by the same people; the same places visited with the same photographs—just the same as with every other Commission that has gone to Palestine in the last 15 years, and I think that we must be optimistic indeed if we think that, when the time comes in October or November, there will emerge from the United Nations some new agreed solution which can be immediately put into effect. What I suggest we should have said at the start is: "This is our plan and this is what we believe to be best in Palestine. Consider it, discuss it, amend it if you like. We are only too anxious to discuss it with you, but if you do not feel that we are right, and if you yourselves want to do something quite different, we surrender to you the Mandate." Had that statement been made in the spring it might have had some effect. It was not made. We shall face, in October, I am sure, the actual situation that so many of us foresaw, and we will have to make our decision and announcement then.

I have been for a long time a firm believer in one particular solution in Palestine. I realise, as every one of us realises, what tremendous changes have come in the last two years, and how a solution which might have been possible two years ago is becoming less and less practicable today. I do not mean to pretend for one moment that I still have the certainty that I had two years ago, nor that my doubts and fears are not much greater today than they were even one year ago. So far as I am concerned, I see only one alternative to partition. If partition is not found to be practicable, there is only one alternative to partition, and that is evacuation.

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...do not believe that this country can continue to carry alone a burden in blood, in treasure, in work and labour in Palestine, on anything like the same lines as for the last 20 years. After all, the chief interest in Palestine today, with all the alterations that there have been in world strategy, is the interest in the peace of the area. The people chiefly interested in peace in the Middle East are the United Nations. If they have an interest, let them do something to carry the burden as well. I believe that is the choice with which the people of this country are bound to be faced within the next few months, and our task is to try to maintain the security of life and of property in Palestine until that decision has been taken.

No one, I think, can complain of the attitude of the Opposition on this question. I was not here myself, but I am told that the Attorney-General, speaking this morning, twitted the Opposition with always making party capital out of every point. I will not attempt to correct the Attorney-General. To try to do anything to relieve his massive ignorance would be like "Mrs. Partington" trying to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom. It was a question on which a great deal of party capital could have been made and hon. and right hon. Gentlemen opposite have not been entirely guiltless in this matter. It could have led to continual debate and it certainly would have in the old days with another Opposition. We deliberately refrained, because we believed that the national interest, and, above all, the security of lives in Palestine, stood above any advantage that could have been gained. We do not want the fact that we have refrained to be taken any longer for a feeling that we are not interested in the matter or that we do not feel that a time for a definite solution has come. That time has come, and when the House returns and when the meeting of the United Nations is over, the Opposition will expect from the Government a definite, decisive and final answer as to what their policy will be, and until they get it they will take every Parliamentary opportunity of bringing the matter before the House and the country.

6.52 p.m.

**Mr. Edelman** (Coventry, West): The right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley), like his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe

(Brigadier Mackeson), dealt justly and fairly with the problem of Palestine, and I should like to say that I share his concern in the matter though perhaps with more personal feeling. It is only three months ago since I myself was in Palestine talking to men from Coventry who were serving in the Forces there, discussing with them familiar things at home of which they knew. Now one of them is dead, killed by the Irgun. I felt when I was there that terrorism was something that destroyed not only its victims but also the cause which it purported to defend. At that time the Administration in Palestine was preparing an anti-terrorist campaign, and I asked the Chief Information Officer on my behalf to denounce terrorism and to repeat the words which I have just used.

Later on when I heard that one of my constituents had been kidnapped in Palestine and was being held as a hostage, I together with my hon. Friend the Member for East Coventry (Mr. Crossman) asked the Palestine Government to put out a broadcast calling on every Jew to help in finding the kidnapped men and in returning them to their comrades. We added in our broadcast that the crime which they were committing was a crime which would outrage the conscience of every decent person whether Gentile or Jew. In addition to that we said that if that crime were brought to fruition the crime would stain for ever the history of Palestine. Unhappily our forecast proved to be true, but this Debate, which has its origin in the death of two gallant men who were performing their duty, will only achieve its purpose if from it comes the possibility that something will be done to save the lives of the comrades of these men who have died.

I particularly welcome, therefore, today the constructive and balanced suggestions which have been put forward for dealing with the situation in Palestine in future. The murder of these two sergeants cannot be considered in isolation. It is part of a vicious circle of blood and terror, a sequence of reprisal and counter reprisal. I am thinking this evening not of the sporadic outbursts of anti-Jewish rioting that has taken place in this country. I believe that they are the work of hooligans and looters, and when the Lord Mayor of Liverpool described them as un-British he said all that needed to be said about it. I am thinking rather

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more of the greater reprisals which took place in Palestine when five Jews on the night of the hanging of the sergeants were murdered in a cafe in Tel-Aviv and the murders that have taken place since. Those murders are part of an endless sequence of terror and counter terror.

**Brigadier Peto:** Would the hon. Member make it clear that it was not the troops who carried out the reprisals but that it was Arabs who murdered the Jews in the Tel-Aviv cafe?

**Mr. Edelman:** There were two separate instances. The first instance was when five Jews were killed in the cafe and the murders were committed by men officially described as being dressed in uniform. Later on there was another crime in a cafe near the River Yarkon when five more Jews were murdered.

**Brigadier Peto:** By Arabs.

**Mr. Edelman:** By Arabs, exactly. When mentioning this case I should point out that these murders were not representative of the life and mood of Palestine as a whole. The fact is that in Palestine as a whole there is a day to day life going on which has little reference to those crimes. Moreover, the troops in Palestine and the police as a whole are discharging their difficult job magnificently. I pay this tribute, because I have actually seen them in action in carrying out searches and doing their day to day jobs. I want to speak particularly of the Welsh Guards to whom every Jew I met in Palestine was willing to pay tribute. All of these men are carrying out their job under difficulties. The administration itself is kept in behind barbed wire and has very little contact with the rest of the country. The troops are hemmed in and by the nature of things are separated from the civil population with whom they have practically no contact except in discharging their official duties. The result is that the tension in Palestine has steadily become greater during the whole of the period that these unnatural conditions have existed.

I should like to say something about the High Commissioner in Palestine, who is discharging his most difficult task with moderation and fairness. The Jews as a whole in Palestine would be agreed in recognising that, despite all the difficulties of the civil administration and despite all the

provocations of the terrorists, the High Commissioner has steadily gone ahead with his task of trying to administer the country. He, too, has had a major difficulty, and that major difficulty has been that he has not had a policy from London. His administration has to be pragmatic and has to deal with each day's circumstances as they arise. He has never been able to plan for himself any definite course of administration with the knowledge that next week or next month he would have a predictable set of circumstances with which he would have to cope.

The thing which causes the greatest emotion in Palestine is the question of immigration into Palestine, and whenever a refugee ship approaches Haifa a shudder of feeling passes through the whole country. One has to be there in order to appreciate exactly what that means. There is an immediate stand-to and an immediate condition both of exasperation and tension; every Jew in Palestine, recognising that the boat which is approaching is bearing some relative of his—however distant that relative may be—is in a state of agitation. I felt some months ago that the situation in Palestine was rather like that of a boiler with very high pressure which was continually being piled up. The pressure was being piled on by the fact that the immigrants were being forced into Palestine in the face of resistance by the authorities. One had the feeling all the time that something was about to explode.

When I returned from Palestine I suggested to my right hon. Friend that until U.N.O. had delivered its report it would be a far better thing, in the meantime, to have a limited but controlled immigration which could be deducted from the total which U.N.O. might ultimately decide rather than have this sporadic, unorganised and desperate movement of men, women and children into Palestine. I felt that if there were this kind of controlled immigration it would serve as some kind of safety valve to that boiler with the excessive pressure. I regret very much that that was not done. I very much regret that instead of that the situation continued in which the Agency continued to send ships to Palestine while the whole question was being considered by U.N.O., and I regret it particularly because it has exacerbated a state of affairs already inflamed.

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I have said that the High Commissioner lacked a policy and that consequently it has been difficult for him to administer the country, and I feel that I ought to say what I regard as being the policy which should be applied in Palestine. I am not a Zionist in the political sense; I believe that a Jewish State in Palestine might, in fact, defeat its very purpose. At the same time, as long as all the entrances to the countries of the world are blocked to immigrants, and as long as there are Jews who still lie rotting in the refugee camps of the continent, it seems to me that Palestine must be called on to take a certain proportion of Jews. I have always believed that Palestine could become a unitary State in which Jews and Arabs could live comfortably together, and I believe that had it not been for political influences that form of a unitary Palestine might have been achieved. I have seen Jews and Arabs working together in the Haifa Municipal Council. I have seen them working together with British administrators—I have in mind particularly the British municipal engineer; and I have seen Arabs and Jews when doing a job which affects them together doing it well, successfully and happily.

Therefore, I certainly do not despair of Jews and Arabs being able to live together, but I think that in the present circumstances the form of living together may probably have to be some kind of federal Palestine in which there will be a Jewish area and an Arab area. I hope that if that federal Palestine is established its treaty relationships will enable Great Britain to retain control or influence at the Port of Haifa and will give an area of cantonment for British troops in Palestine. In that way it should be possible for Britain to preserve her essential interests, while Jews and Arabs find a *modus vivendi*.

There have, however, been things which have exacerbated feeling in Palestine and the occurrence of which I regret. One of those things seems to me to be the arbitrary manner in which the refugee ships containing the 4,500 immigrants were turned round and sent back to Port de Bouc. Whatever else one says about that action—whether one believes it was humane or not—the fact remains that from an administrative point of view it was inefficient. Surely the Colonial Office

should have assured itself before the immigrants were returned to Port de Bouc that the French Government would confirm in the most categorical terms that they were prepared to assist in their disembarkation? Quite clearly that has not been done, and tonight I want to ask the Colonial Secretary where are these people going? Are they to be sent to Mombasa, as has been predicted, or to some other of our East African possessions? Or, will the Colonial Secretary take a step—which I believe will be one which will indicate strength—and, as an act of mercy, allow these immigrants to enter Cyprus?

There are times when an act of mercy may be interpreted as weakness, but I hope that my right hon. Friend will take that action and allow these men, women and children to go to Cyprus and to await their turn to enter Palestine. I believe that if he does so he will win not only their gratitude but also the gratitude of all people who recognise that whatever is the motive of those who organise the movement of the illegal immigrant ships, the people who are actually conveyed in them are merely unfortunate victims. When people talk about the racket in hell ships I would ask them to remember that for a refugee leaving a D.P. camp in Europe a so-called hell-ship may seem like a luxury liner if he goes to what he considers to be home. Conversely if an immigrant is turned away from Palestine and sent back under the most comfortable circumstances, the luxury liner might have for him the appearance and the feeling of a hell-ship if he is going into an unknown exile. I hope, therefore, that the Colonial Secretary will recognise that these people who have gone as immigrants to Palestine are people who are merely seeking sanctuary. For that reason I ask him, as an act of humanity, that he will allow them to go to Cyprus and their wait their turn.

Before I conclude, I want to make one practical suggestion in connection with future relations between the Jews and Arabs and our own country in Palestine. The question has been referred to U.N.O. and I hope that U.N.O. will give a firm decision which we shall be able to accept. I cannot help feeling that in dealing with Palestine successive Governments have been rather like a man suffering from a disease—a Palestine ulcer—

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[Mr. Edelman.] who has gone from one doctor to another seeking not a diagnosis but the assurance that he is perfectly well and that all he needs is a rest and to leave matters exactly as they are. I hope that this time, in referring the matter to U.N.O. the Government will accept U.N.O.'s decision, but here is an opportunity for U.N.O. to play a constructive part in the development of Palestine.

I hope that U.N.O. will examine the idea of a Jordan Valley Authority in which the Jews, the Arabs, our own country and possibly the Americans, if they are interested, will be represented, in order to develop a portion of that region so that Jew, Arab, and all who are concerned, can co-operate together. I believe that is a practical understanding which the Economic Council of U.N.O. can tackle. I hope that that suggestion will commend itself to the United Nations and that my right hon. Friend will take the opportunity of bringing it to the attention of U.N.O. I do not believe that the problem of Palestine will be solved by bullets or by troops. The major question will be solved by statesmanship, but I believe that if that statesmanship has not an inspiration from the Jews, from the Arabs, and also, from the Christian nations of that brotherly love which was first preached in Palestine, it will never succeed. On the other hand, if statesmanship has that inspiration the Palestine problem can be settled, and Jew, Arab and Briton can live in amity.

7.12 p.m.

**Brigadier Peto** (Barnstaple): The last point made by the hon. Member for West Coventry (Mr. Edelman) that a solution of the Palestine problem can be found in brotherly love may be all very nice in theory, but we have not so far seen much sign of brotherly love from the terrorists who confront our unfortunate British soldiers and the Palestine Police. Another point which I desire to clear up is that the murders to which the hon. Gentleman referred are a repercussion or a reprisal from the hanging of our two sergeants.

When I asked the hon. Member about the second of the two cases, the murder of five Jews in a café outside Tel-Aviv, he admitted that that had been done by Arabs. The previous case where murders

were carried out was by men reported to be in uniform. The situation in Palestine today is something like the situation during the Irish troubles from 1918 to 1920. Some of the worst crimes of murder at that time were carried out by Sinn Feiners dressed as British soldiers. There have been many cases already, as the hon. Member will know, in which Jews have been arrested in British uniform. Therefore, I do not think that it is good to put about the idea that our troops, who have been magnificent throughout every trial, carried out a reprisal of that sort.

**Mr. Edelman:** I was making no reflection whatsoever on British troops in Palestine. On the contrary, I said myself that the behaviour of British troops in Palestine has been exemplary. I believe that to be the case. So far as the Jews in the café in Tel-Aviv are concerned, the matter is *sub judice* and I cannot say anything about it, except that the Jews were killed and that the murders were part of a vicious circle of reprisal and counter-reprisal which has been going on in Palestine for a long time.

**Brigadier Peto:** I thank the hon. Gentleman for that explanation. I was going to read from a headquarters report which categorically denied that any British troops were in the town at that time.

Having cleared up those points, I would like to deal with one or two others that occurred to me while I was sitting about during the long hours last night. We have heard it admitted by the Colonial Secretary today that he was not surprised, in fact, that he foresaw, like many other people, after the breakdown of the Conference and the long hiatus between that breakdown and any decision by U.N.O. of what our ultimate policy shall be in Palestine, that there would be a great increase in terrorist activities. I well remember on 18th February, when the Foreign Secretary was making his statement, that the hon. Lady the Member for North Hendon (Mrs. Ayrton Gould) said in so many words that unless more definite action was taken in the interim period than had been taken in the past, she could foresee only an increase in terrorist activities.

On 31st January, during the Debate on Palestine, my right hon. Friend the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) said that if this matter were referred to

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U.N.C. with no policy, nothing but an increase in terrorist activity could be expected. He went even further and said that in his opinion any policy was better than no policy. Like other hon. Members, in the discussion during the Debate on 25th February I repeated that statement. Therefore, it is no surprise that we have seen this succession, day by day almost, and certainly week by week, of the worst sort of atrocity going on in the last six months, and culminating in this last dastardly murder by the hanging or throttling of two British sergeants. I blame the Government, for they were warned and they foresaw it, and they took no action and gave no lead to the Government of Palestine during that difficult period.

The situation today in Palestine is one that no one in any quarter of the House can look at with equanimity. It is definitely worse, and I heartily agree with my right hon. Friend the Member for West Bristol that from now on it is essential that we should treat this matter as a military operation. The time has gone, as the hon. Member for West Coventry has just told us, in which people could live at peace one with the other and at the same time see murders going on. There was a time, as I said when I spoke last on this question, when Arab, Jew and British soldier could still live side by side in a friendly spirit. In present circumstances it is much wiser to treat this whole effort as a military operation and as the occupation of an enemy country. That is as far as I am going to deal with the failures of the past, particularly in regard to the Government in the past two years. It is more useful to look at the future and to see in what way, by any suggestion of ours, we can arrive at some helpful solution to the immediate problem.

I ask the indulgence of the House while I look back again upon the Irish question, to which I have already referred. Following three years in the last great war, I was immediately posted to Ireland, and I know a little bit about it. The more I see of this Palestine problem, the more certain I am that the two situations are extremely similar. There are points where one might almost believe that the Irgun organisation had deliberately copied the organisation, methods and tactics of the Sinn Feiners of those days. The two

countries are not dissimilar in size, there is a similarity between the number of troops occupying the two countries, and the tactics are very similar. The problems of ambush, murder, beating up, taking hostages, wearing our uniforms, and, perhaps the most important, never knowing one's enemy, are identical. Never knowing one's enemy is probably the most difficult of these problems for the soldier. People have asked me why it is that we could beat the Germans and yet have all this frightful trouble in Palestine. The answer is that one never knows one's enemy and can, therefore, never strike until one is struck by him. The enemy is not in uniform and one does not know if he is carrying arms. It is an impossible task for soldiers to carry out unless it is treated as a military operation, as it was in the end in Ireland.

It was about December, 1920, that Mr. Lloyd George declared martial law. There, again, people have often said—I have heard the suggestion in this House—that it would be advisable to declare martial law in Palestine, but the Government of Palestine already have all the powers they need without martial law. Similarly, many people have really no idea what martial law is. There is a very easy definition of it at the beginning of the Army Act with which I will not burden the House now, but it amounts in a sentence to the transposing of civil law by military courts and the dealing with and punishing of any form of crime by military courts and not by civil courts. The normal consequence of the proclamation of martial law is the passing by this House of an Act of Indemnity. I should like to know whether such an Act would be helpful in this instance. An Act of Indemnity is really to protect all, whatever rank, who are carrying out their duty from the legal side should they have to use force or be guilty of a crime carrying a civil sentence. We have not passed an Act of Indemnity for those occupying Palestine. In addition, an Act of Indemnity serves to confirm all sentences passed by military courts.

Until I heard the Colonial Secretary, I wondered whether the Government and the troops in Palestine really felt that they have the full support of this Government behind them, and that in whatever step they take, they will be supported. That was not always so in Ireland, and it has

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[Brigadier Peto.]

not always been so in Palestine. I have lived there a little and I know it. If the troops have that assurance it gives them an enormous sense of well-being and of confidence to go forward in their duty. History has a most curious way of repeating itself. I remember that in April, 1920, in Dublin, a police inspector was murdered by being shot down. I believe he was deserted by his colleagues while he was being shot. Curiously enough his name was Dalton. In April, 1947, an almost identical crime was committed outside Tel-Aviv when a police sergeant was shot, with two others, and killed. I will not carry the analogy any nearer or any further, but these things do happen, and I would hate to think that, for instance, any other member of the family of Dalton was likely to be destroyed in such a barbarous manner.

I want to ask the Colonial Secretary whether our troops are taking the situation seriously enough. From reports that I have and from what I have read, if the troops are really taking the matter seriously I cannot see how they can be kidnapped while bathing. That sort of point should be looked into. No good unit would allow its men to be kidnapped while bathing. My right hon. Friend the Member for West Bristol and my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe (Brigadier Mackeson) referred to the question of concentration. I firmly believe—though I would hate to give advice to the military on this—that if we got out of the three big centres, Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Jaffa, leaving the Jews inside them, and patrolled outside, had road-blocks, check points and a curfew, and allowed vehicles to move only at certain times and in certain densities, we should be more successful in controlling what was going on, including the movement of arms in and out of the cities. I hate the thought of spreading out one's men and having them murdered individually. The last question I shall ask is one I asked 12 months ago. Are the amenities of our troops in camp improved? They were in an extraordinarily poor way, and I have heard nothing to suggest that the amenities have been improved in the last few months. I have not time to go further with these questions.

I would emphasise in conclusion the importance of taking the very strongest measures promptly, and never relaxing

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when one has taken them. This cannot be over emphasised because, as everyone knows, we will have to re-establish authority in that country, and prove to the Jews and Arabs that as long as we are there we are masters. It is well to remember, as was said in the last Debate, that we are not a bloodthirsty nation nor a bloodthirsty people by habit, but when a totally unexpected act of violence, and probably a cowardly act is used against a British subject, it can only be met with an act of violence. As Mr. Lloyd George said in December, 1920, it is our duty, and the duty of the Palestine Government and of our troops—

“to intensify their campaign against that small but highly organised and desperate minority who are using murder and outrage in order to obtain the impossible.”—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 10th December, 1920; Vol. 135, c. 2602.]

I thoroughly endorse that, and as Field-Marshal Montgomery used to say, “I wish them ‘Good Hunting’.”

7.32 p.m.

**Mr. Lever** (Manchester, Exchange): I confess to some disappointment in this Debate, not because of the pious platitudes—they were expected—but because of the lack of policy shown by the Government. I confess also to a measure of surprise that the House is allowing the Government on this issue to get away so lightly with two years of planless, gutless and witless behaviour which has not only cost us treasure in terms of money but uncountable treasure in manpower and loss of life, all in order to prove that we are master of a situation of which we obviously are not master, and all for some obscure reason made plain not to our troops, not to the people of Palestine, and certainly not to us.

I want to know when we are going to hear from the Government what their policy is in regard to Palestine. The House must not allow the Government to come here again and insult the House by a collection of sayings such as we were treated to at the Despatch Box today, two years after our Government have taken office, and at a time when the country faces the gravest economic crisis I think the House is failing in its duty unless it gives the Government, and the Colonial Secretary in particular, a public castigation for the happenings in Palestine. Two years ago I spoke in a Palestine Debate, and I said it seemed to me

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obvious that this was a matter which ought to go to the United Nations organisation. Nothing was done about it. Then a commission of realists and sensible people, and, as far as one knows, completely impartial people, were appointed by the American and British Governments. It reported what we all knew, that the first thing to be obtained in Palestine was some pacification. Although I have never espoused any claims of an exaggerated kind made by Jewish Nationalists or Zionists, it seemed that a substantial immigration of Jews was needed for this purpose. The commission recommended that 100,000 men should enter the country, and the British Government refused to allow those recommendations to be carried into effect. Since the passage of two years 100,000 men have gone into Palestine, and the 100,000 men are armed British troops.

We are told that we must not allow Jews into Palestine from displaced persons camps because that would infringe the national sovereignty of the Arabs in Palestine. I think there is a good deal of persuasive force behind that argument, but if anyone inside or outside the House thinks that the Arabs of Palestine welcome 100,000 armed British soldiers any more than they would welcome 100,000 Jews, or regard it as a less infringement of their sovereignty, they are very mistaken. No one who understands anything about the Arab Nationalist movement, or events in the Middle East, can have any doubts about that. We introduced 100,000 armed soldiers, not to pacify the land, but to put up a senseless military dictatorship which has now existed for some months with increasing terror. I have never hesitated to show my contempt for terrorism and murder because it is repugnant to me, and I hold some old fashioned Socialist views about the sacredness of human life. But I think all human life is sacred, Jewish, British, and Arab lives, and this Government bears a ghastly responsibility by its policy in Palestine for Jewish lives, Arab safety and future, and above all they have a responsibility, which they have not discharged, for the safety of British troops in Palestine, who are apparently there for no purpose which has been disclosed to us.

I will not venture into the fields of strategy. I have it on the authority of the Leader of the Opposition that we have no strategic purpose in Palestine. Then

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what in Heaven's name are 100,000 troops doing in Palestine at a great cost to this country's labour power, anxiety to parents, and costing dollars for their maintenance? I want to ask the Colonial Secretary what moral or legal grounds we have for remaining in Palestine at the present time? What is our purpose there? Why do we not go out? He may reply that it is because of the Mandate, and Balfour Declaration, and the like; I am not going into that now. But is he going to tell me of this military dictatorship in Palestine, this police State, this State of the flogging block and the gallows—that we are there with these gentle instruments in the interest of the Mandate, and that when he supports collective terror in Palestine and the blowing up of property that it is because we are very altruistically holding the ring?

If the Colonial Secretary goes on much longer in this attitude to Palestine he will cover his hands with more purposelessly shed blood than any other Minister of the Crown in this generation. There is no purpose in risking the lives of troops in Palestine nor in coming here with platitudes about "We shall not flinch." Apparently, the Colonial Secretary is prepared to flinch from nothing save forming a policy, and that he has been prepared to flinch from since he took office, and he shares an unenviable record with his predecessor in that regard.

The Government have told us that there has been a reaction of British opinion. Of course there has been a reaction of British opinion, and it has been an unhappy reaction of British opinion, and one which shows signs of polluting English public life with anti-Semitism, precisely because the public have not been told the facts about the situation in Palestine. The troops in Palestine have probably behaved better than any other occupying troops would have behaved in similar circumstances. My experience of British soldiers is that they are about the most decent people in the world, and the most decent and kindly soldiers, but if anyone asks me to subscribe to the repeated hypocrisies we hear about the kindly attitude of the soldiers to the Jews and the Arabs in Palestine, I can only be amazed at their insincerity.

When there is a situation in which there is one armed soldier to each male adult Jew in Palestine, obviously they are not

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going to get a situation which is going to lend itself to peaceful development—terrorism breaks out and helpless, hopeless and cheated people who have been defrauded over the years and seen their relatives suffer, lose their balance—the Lord President of the Council said they picked it up from the Nazis—and I must confess that it is not a circumstance best calculated to promote stability of judgment and temperance of behaviour when one sees half one's family murdered in cold blood in Europe and the other half denied any form of reasonable hope in life.

Worse than that, when people speculatively and insincerely promise things which they do not fulfil, and continue to use the carrot and the whip without any clear-cut policy to relieve the land of this miserable military occupation and the sufferings which it has brought the people of Palestine and this country, only the unthinking optimist can expect a happy outcome. Apparently both sides of the House are gradually realising that mere blimpery is not enough. I observe that one hon. Member opposite wanted to know if we had enough troops in Palestine. I suppose that he will not rest until we have as many troops there as the entire number of people in the area. I wonder if he is serious or whether he is living in a bygone age. Indeed, I often wonder whether those who conduct our policy in this matter are not living in a bygone age.

An hon. and gallant Member opposite who has had some experience in these matters, says that there is a great resemblance to the Irish situation. I do not want to follow him in detail, but there are points of resemblance and some of difference. If there is a resemblance to the Irish situation it is that we did not add to the British reputation in the world by Black-and-Tannery, by a stupid military attempt to hold on until it became impossible, after we were detested by the entire population of Southern Ireland. It did not help our future relations with that part of the world. We went too late and after brutality. We stayed on in Ireland until we were virtually driven out.

**Brigadier Peto:** We were not driven out. We decided, quite wisely at that time, that the right form of solution of the problem was partition, which is

exactly the same solution which has been put forward by my right hon. Friend, and has been put forward over the last few years by many of us—in the case of Palestine, a temporary partition, with the hope that ultimately the two parts will come together as one unit.

**Mr. Lever:** As far as Southern Ireland was concerned, we got out when we were forced out, because of the impossibility of remaining on any terms agreeable to British opinion, when it became impossible to hold the population down any longer. Because we did not go out when we ought to have done, because the House was treated to the bellicose nonsense of Mr. Lloyd George, just as it is now treated to the unflinching determination of the Colonial Secretary and of those who have no policy at all except unflinching determination has this country benefited, have we improved our relations with the people of Southern Ireland or the Irish people of America because of that senseless cruelty? There are many humanitarians who hold my old fashioned views about the sanctity of human life, and who ask whether we gained by inflicting so much misery on so many people in Southern Ireland.

Are we gaining anything by doing the same in Palestine at the present time? I want to refer to the worst murder of all that has received some publicity recently, that of the two sergeants which has some relation to the public reaction. There are some aspects of this murder which were referred to by the right hon. Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley), certain aspects were peculiarly loathsome and provocative. I would add too that in the eyes of the desperate section of the Jewish population of Palestine the hanging of armed Jews, who should be punished, but not by hanging, was no less provocative than this to the British people—one has to put oneself in the position of the more demented and unstable element in Palestine.

At this point I want to deal again with the question of British reaction. We have to face some of the paradoxes of the situation. A Socialist Colonial Secretary has boys of 17 flogged in Palestine for the carrying of leaflets, inciting Jews to violence against the British. It may be a good thing, but again I ask, who profits by this sort of behaviour? In England,

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it is perfectly all right for Gentile Fascists. to 'line as many provocative leaflets as they like telling Gentiles to attack Jews in Britain. Apparently no one is flogged or punished for that. That is one of the paradoxes which some people find a little difficult to understand. Jews in Palestine are flogged for behaviour which is certainly wrong but which does not warrant the brutal method used to put it down, especially in the case of youths. Here we have certain sections of the Press seeking to pollute this land by the reactionary use of anti-Semitism against people who have no possible connection with, or control over, the terrorists in Palestine. Apparently here the Fascists may with impunity issue as much agitation to violence as they please without fear of any punishment of any kind.

I think some mention should be made by someone about a picture which appeared in the "Daily Express" quite rightly headed, "A picture which will shock the world"—perhaps not in the sense of the hack who affixed that title. I wonder why the "Daily Express," in spite of its shortage of newsprint, printed that picture? Was it that the sentimental Mr. Christiansen, the Editor, was anxious to bring some consolation and comfort to the suffering families of these unfortunate men by displaying their freshly-hung bodies to public view in an immense photograph on the front page, or was it speculative incitement to violence? Was it an intention to speculate on the anti-Semitic feeling which the ignorant were already manifesting because of the brutal murder of these sergeants in Palestine.

**Major Legge-Bourke** (Isle of Ely): I am afraid I cannot remember the date or exactly how long ago it was—and I have no connection with the "Daily Express"—but I do clearly remember that at least at a time when there was an outburst of anti-Semitism in Great Britain the "Daily Express" made an outstanding stand against it.

**Mr. Lever:** I wish to be perfectly fair. After publishing this piece of provocation, about three days later, when the obviously guiltless shopkeepers of Liverpool and Cheetham Hill had been the victims of violence—one of my constituents who lost his son in the war had the pleasure of seeing hooligans breaking his window—in fairness to them, the

"Daily Express" expressed reproof two or three days after the damage was done. I am not saying that the "Daily Express" did this to speculate on anti-Jewish feeling. It may have been the work of some consciousness and cruel hack who cared nothing for the feeling of the relatives or the consequences of his action provided that it was good news and something which was going to create some excitement. I think this is the greatest descent from decent journalism and good taste that has appeared in any British newspaper in my life. I think it is to be reprehended. I think that even our unflinching administration in Palestine should know that the Jews at Cheetham Hill, Liverpool and Leeds have no possible connection with events in Palestine and that they should express themselves more forcibly on what has happened, especially when it is followed up by minnow-like Fascists like the gentleman who edits the "Morecambe Visitor," who goes so far as to incite the population of the area to violence against the Jews.

I have said what I have said with a deliberate lack of restraint because we have been too restrained about what has been going on in Palestine, which is getting us nowhere at all, except bringing death and danger for our lads out there, and ruin for our economy, because tens of thousands of our young men are there in these circumstances. Nobody in the two years we have sat in this Parliament has told us why they are there, what purpose they are serving and what possible benefit it is going to be to the people of this country to send their lads out to risk danger and death in this way. Nobody has told us that. Nobody has told us of one single effort by the Government to use any imagination or plan in connection with Palestine. I agree with everything which has been said from all parts of the House indicating that our time is up in Palestine. We must go, and the sooner we go the better it will be for the people of Palestine and the people of this country.

I urge upon the Colonial Secretary to go to United Nations now, before we get dragged any deeper into the morass of vengeance and counter vengeance, and deeper into the rivers of blood as a result of the planless hopeless approach to the situation. The Colonial Secretary is a

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Socialist who has spent a lifetime of devoted work on behalf of the subject peoples of the Empire. I am not going to reproach him with whether he is or is not a Zionist. I only know that he has given a lifetime of great public service as a Socialist. Is he now going to end his days as the Minister responsible for this hopeless ruin which is being brought upon the land of Palestine? Is he going to allow the situation to go on from one equivocation to another, from one gramophone record of a prepared brief from the Colonial Office to another? Is he going to wait until more people are hanged or murdered in some other way? Is he going to take responsibility for being in Palestine for no purpose which he can honestly declare? Are the gibbet, the flogging block and the demolition squad to be our sole contribution to civilisation in the Middle East? Is he going to crown his lifetime of service to socialism by doing that? I ask him to go to the Cabinet and to insist that, when this matter goes to United Nations, Britain should take the only honest course left and should ask United Nations to relieve her of responsibility so as to allow her to call out her troops as early as possible.

There is nothing left for this country in Palestine except grief and suffering. There is no reward but only prospects of further bloodshed for a bad cause. There is no moral basis for our presence and no wish on the part of anyone in Palestine that we should remain. We are detested already by both the Arab and the Jew in the Middle East. They want no part of us. They do not want us there. What right have we to remain? What right have we to demand of the people of Britain that we should make the sacrifice of their lads who go out there to maintain this senseless rule? What right have we to ask the people of Britain to sacrifice 100,000 men from their economy to perpetuate a police State in Palestine which denies to the people of Palestine every democratic right which we claim for ourselves? This is probably the last chance this Government will have of leaving Palestine with some decency and with some semblance of dignity before she is irretrievably committed to a hopeless policy. I beg the Colonial Secretary, as a Socialist not to echo the Foreign Office hacks, to get out of Palestine, to go to United Nations and

ask them to let us withdraw our troops at the earliest possible opportunity so that United Nations can take over responsibility.

7.54 p.m.

**Major Tufton Beamish (Lewes):** I listened with much respect to the moderate speech made by the hon. Member for West Coventry (Mr. Edelman) a little earlier in the Debate. I was in agreement, though not in complete agreement, with much of what he said. What a contrast his speech was to the unbalanced and illogical speech made by the hon. Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester (Mr. Lever).

**Mr. Gallacher (Fife, West):** It was a very good speech.

**Major Beamish:** When listening to his criticisms of our military policy in Palestine, I thought how interesting it would be if we knew exactly what military knowledge he had during the war and exactly what personal knowledge he has of actual conditions in Palestine. With one thing which he said—

**Mr. Lever:** I cannot understand very accurately the purport of the hon. and gallant Member's remarks. Is he making some sort of offensive suggestion that I in any way failed in my duty in the last war? If so, will he make it in terms?

**Major Beamish:** I made no offensive suggestion whatever. I simply said that it would be interesting to know—

**Mr. Lever:** I have as good military and Service experience as my hon. and gallant Friend. I may have coupled it with a little more good taste and better manners than my hon. and gallant Friend.

**Major Beamish:** I made my remarks simply because I feel that those who have not as much military knowledge as those who are handling affairs in Palestine should be most careful when they set out to criticise. I feel, too, that hon. Members who have scanty knowledge of actual conditions in Palestine also should be most careful how they set out to criticise.

**Mr. Lever:** Would the hon. and gallant Gentleman allow me?

**Major Beamish:** No, I must go on.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Give way.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Major Milner):** The hon. Gentleman is not entitled to interrupt, and may I say that I do not think there was any personal reflection on the hon. Gentleman in any way?

Major Beamish rose—

**Mr. Lever:** May I ask one question. In regard to the criticism which the hon. and gallant Member says I have made of the military administration in Palestine, will he tell me what it was?

**Major Beamish:** I can only suggest that the hon. Gentleman should read his speech which, as regards nine-tenths of it, was purely destructive of the efforts which are being made. I do not propose to deal with all the points in what I thought was a particularly useless speech. I wish to protest that in this Debate there is no representative of the War Office on the Treasury Bench. It has been made clear—and I think it is agreed by both sides of the House—that the suppression of terrorism is essentially a military problem. I fail to understand why we should be treated in this somewhat disrespectful manner by not having present either the Secretary of State for War or his representative, or in the absence of both of them, perhaps even the Minister of Defence. The last Palestine Debate which we had was very largely inconclusive. I very much fear that this Debate may also be somewhat inconclusive.

I want to deal with two general subjects. The first is the question of illegal immigration which has already been touched upon. The second is one which I treat with some deference. It relates to the military measures being taken at present to suppress terrorism in Palestine. The hon. Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester seemed to overlook completely the fact that His Majesty's Government have a duty to the United Nations to govern in Palestine and to maintain law and order in that country and, thus, to enable economic life to proceed as normally as possible. In regard to illegal immigration, inevitably I must ask a certain number of questions. The reason I propose to do that is because I feel that this House has been kept in the dark regarding the situation in Palestine. I understand that the cost of maintaining the Jews in Cyprus is

about £45,000 per month. We should be told who is paying this very large sum. Is the cost falling entirely on the Jewish community or is the Arab community in Palestine being asked to bear a part of the cost through some form of taxation?

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Why not?

**Major Beamish:** I am simply asking for information. I propose, with the hon. Gentleman's courtesy, to make my speech in my own way; it may be that he will be fortunate enough to catch your eye later, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Irgun claim, I believe, that 33 illegal immigrant ships have set out for Palestine since early in 1946, but the Colonial Secretary said recently that 25 ships—a difference of eight—had set out between November, 1945, and 19th March, 1947. Will the Government tell us whether, to their knowledge, any ships carrying illegal immigrants actually got to Palestine and discharged their passengers? So far as I know, that has not yet been made quite clear. I would also ask the Government, and this is not a fantastic idea, whether, as far as they know, illegal immigrants have gained entry into Palestine by means of aircraft. It is easy to imagine that two aircraft each night could put immigrants into Palestine at the rate of 1,500 per month, and I hope we may be told whether there is any information in regard to that.

Immigration from Europe is highly organised, and, when I was in Austria and Germany earlier this year, I visited a considerable number of Jewish camps, and it was well-known in those countries that staging camps of one sort or another existed for this illegal movement towards Palestine. I visited Jews who were in camps in large numbers, and I found that many of them were unwilling to do a job of work. I also found, although I raise no objection to it, that they were better fed and better clothed than any other displaced persons in Austria or Germany, but that fact is due to the kindness of world Jewry. As I understand it, when they arrive in Austria or Germany, Jews are specially treated, in direct contrast to other displaced persons. For example, if a Pole from Poland, who is politically persecuted by the Communist regime there, arrives in Germany, I do not believe that he is able to get any international help, but, if that person happens

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to be a Jew, he is entitled to international help. That seems to me to be the situation, according to my information, and, if that is so, it is wrong. If it is not so—

**Mr. Crossman:** Does the hon. and gallant Gentleman know how many there are in Belsen who are not recognised as Jews?

**Major Beamish:** I have not got that information, but, certainly, as regards the American zone in Germany what I say is true, and that is a point which, quite clearly, needs examination. Seventy-five per cent. of the Jews arriving in Austria and Germany, and hoping to make their way to Palestine, come from Poland. That figure may not be exactly accurate, but I believe it to be approximately correct, and I want to ask the Government whether they have made any investigation from the Polish Government as to the reasons for the present exodus from Poland. I am aware of the small pogrom that took place a few months ago, but I am also aware that three of the biggest and most powerful Ministers in Poland are, in fact, Jews.

**Mr. Crossman:** They are anti-Zionists.

**Major Beamish:** I believe that they are Communists, but they are, in fact, Jews. The Polish Government, I believe, has set apart a large area in Silesia, which I believe is well equipped, to which the Jews in Poland are encouraged to go, and where I believe they have every facility, so that it does seem to me that the Government should go into this problem and make some definite inquiries. I hope the Minister will let the House know what is being done in this connection.

Next, has the Government taken any legal action against the masters, owners or crews of ships taking illegal immigrants to Palestine, and have they power to do so? Further, what talks have they had with the Italian, Panama, Greek, Turkish or Egyptian Governments in this connection? I hope the Colonial Secretary is noting these points, because they are extremely important. Fake visas are being issued, and every newspaper in the country has told us so. What protest has the Government made in that direction? Has the Government any policy for the future to send all ships carrying illegal immigrants back to the port of origin,

and have they, as I was assured by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received the complete co-operation of other countries? I was assured that that was so, but recent events hardly seem to bear that out.

Part of this tragedy, as has been mentioned by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe, is that encouragement has been given to illegal immigration by irresponsible Socialist promises issued as the time of the General Election and which were clearly designed to capture Jewish votes. Illegal immigration is organised by a section of Haganah. I am afraid I am not clear as to the activities of the Jewish Agency at the moment, but we all know that these events are not unconnected with elements in the Jewish Agency, and we can expect an intensification of these attempts at illegal immigration. What plans have the Government made to meet this intention? We might find faster and smaller boats, and more of them, and I hope we can be assured that adequate plans are ready to meet any possible situation. Will the Government refuse to grant entry visas for those who attempt to enter Palestine illegally? That is a practical question, and I hope the Minister will give us a direct answer.

Regarding the number of Jews in Palestine, which is of practical relation to the quota, Irgun claims something in the nature of 750,000, although I believe that the official figure is nearer 670,000. I am not quite sure when the census takes place, but I would like to ask if the Government have borne in mind the number of illegal entries that may have been made, and whether they have checked up, because I drew their attention to this matter not long ago, that according to the number of ration cards issued, the Jewish population in Palestine is very considerably in excess of 670,000. I hope that, at any rate, if the Government cannot give an answer this evening, they will look very carefully into this matter. In the last resort, will the Government consider—and this may not necessarily be a good plan—consider stopping entry permits until the illegal attempts to enter Palestine cease? I cannot see that that would be unreasonable, in view of the fact that it is generally admitted that the Jewish Agency and Haganah could practically stop illegal entry, just as they could practically stop terrorism, if they wished.



I want to deal now with the military aspect of the situation in Palestine, and I do this with great diffidence, but I do not see why we should ignore it completely. I would like to pay my tribute to our troops and police for the way in which they have behaved. They have suffered, as we always have suffered in the Army, from Treasury restrictions. I see the Financial Secretary to the Treasury sitting on the Front Bench. Of course, it is not his fault, and it is, I suppose, inevitable, but they do suffer great discomforts through living in uncomfortable camps under bad conditions, and especially throughout the winter, and with a serious lack of entertainments. Our men out there have been overworked, and any hon. Member listening to this Debate, or anyone reading it outside, who has had to go on sentry duty night after night, two hours on duty and four hours off, will realise what a great strain it can be. I think all would agree that our congratulations are due both to our troops and the police. Is the number of our troops in Palestine to be cut down, and, if so, are the Government entirely satisfied that there will be sufficient British troops in Palestine adequately to maintain law and order until our responsibilities end? It is quite clear, in view of the crisis through which we are now going, that our troops will have to be cut down. But we have not been told anything definite about that. Regarding the Palestine General Service Medal, why have not the Government made a definite decision that this medal will be issued to all those British troops who have undergone these great discomforts and stresses and strains since the end of the war? It would do them a great deal of good to know that their efforts are appreciated and recognised, and I hope that the Government will consider making an early announcement on the subject.

We must not overlook the fact—I do not think it has been overlooked in this Debate—that the Irgun and the Stern Gang have actually declared war against our Forces in Palestine. We are faced with a very big problem—there are something like 12,000 trained men in Irgun, and rather more than 1,000 in the Stern Gang—although there are as many as 100,000 British troops in Palestine. The Haganah and the Jewish Agency have expressed their horror at the methods of

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the terrorists. The Jewish Agency has recently spoken of the elimination of terrorism as "an inexorable necessity." But both the Jewish Agency and Haganah are known to be, and have frequently said they are, in sympathy, at any rate, with the objects, though not with the methods, of the terrorists, and it is because of that fact that our great difficulties have arisen.

I wish, very briefly indeed, to contrast the military activities of our Forces in Palestine in 1938 and 1939 with our military activities today. In 1938, 282 Arabs were sentenced by military courts, of whom 54 were sentenced to death, and the death sentences were confirmed by the G.O.C. In 1939, 454 Arabs were sentenced by military courts; 55 were sentenced to death, and the death sentences were confirmed by the G.O.C., making a total of 109 who paid the extreme penalty in less than two years. In 1938, 2,463 Arabs were in detention, and in 1939, 5,700 were in detention. The total Arab casualties in 1938 and 1939 rose to as high as 4,000. But yet the terrorist activities of the Arabs in those years were never on such a large scale as are the Jewish activities today.

These figures provide an extraordinary contrast with the total of only seven Jews who have paid the extreme penalty for their terrorist activities during the last 18 months. I feel that we are entitled to know the reasons for this contrast, and I hope that the Minister, when he replies, will do his best to explain how it is that this apparent differentiation comes about. I hope that, in what I have said, it will not be thought that I have presumed to try to teach the soldier his job, because, when I was a Regular in Palestine, there was nothing which annoyed me more than the knowledge that a lot of amateur soldiers thought they knew the soldier's job better than he did himself. Therefore, if I have offended in that way, I trust that I shall be excused.

I had also intended to draw a contrast between the methods employed by the Army in 1938-39 to deal with these terrorist activities and those employed today. In 1938-39, it was well known by the Arabs, and particularly by the muktars of the villages, that, if they harboured or sheltered terrorists, they were liable to get into serious trouble on many counts. I am not sure that the

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[Major Beamish.] same stringent steps are being taken to-day. I may, perhaps, quote one small example out of many which I have here. In Palestine during the 1938 and 1939 troubles, we took what appeared to be the ruthless but very effective step of sending a trolley ahead of every train carrying British troops which moved through Palestine, and those trolleys were loaded with Arabs. It was well known that this policy was taking place. The effect of the policy was that no more trains were mined. Is that being done today? If not, what is the reason for the contrast between the two periods? The High Commissioner has similar powers today as he had in those days.

I wish to raise one other point, which is also a military point. I am not certain of my facts here, but I am as certain as it is possible to be. Where are the terrorists being trained? It is obvious to all of us that highly skilled terrorists could not be trained in the small country of Palestine with so many British troops in the country. They must undergo an intensive course of training; I think that will be conceded by everybody. These men are not amateurs. I have a publication, though I do not propose to give its name, for the reason that the people who obtained the sort of information which I am going to pass on—which I believe to be accurate—have to run very considerable risks. I do not think it would be fair to the publication in question to give its name, although I am perfectly prepared to give its name to the Colonial Secretary or to the Under-Secretary of State who, I understand, is to reply. I expect he has already seen the document. Actually, it only came to my attention today.

I understand from this document that in a place called Kislovodsk, which is in Northern Caucasia, 87 miles south-east of Stravropol, and near a place called Piatygorsk, there are several hundred—I believe as many as 600 or 700—Kurds and Jews undergoing an intensive course in terrorist activities. It includes political training. The chief instructor on this course is a senior Soviet officer, according to my information, and the course is housed in some sanatoria which are the property of the Central Council of Soviet Trades Unions. These men undergo

political training, and training in<sup>sn</sup> ver-sionary activities, according to my information, in this place which I have mentioned; and in a place not far away—a few hundred kilometres away—they undergo six week's weapon training and field training. I have no means of checking whether or not this information is accurate. [Laughter.] I do not see that it is particularly funny. It seems to me that if this information is accurate, it is extremely serious, and I would point out, too, that it is a perfectly logical outcome of the present foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is designed to embarrass us at every turn.

**Mr. Benn Levy** (Eton and Slough): Would not the hon. and gallant Gentleman admit that it is equally serious, if his information is inaccurate, to lay it before the House?

**Major Beamish:** No, I do not think so, because I have no doubt at all that the Minister who is to reply, advised by the Colonial Office, will be able this evening to confirm or deny the accuracy of what I have stated. Are we to suppose that no terrorists have been captured during the past 18 months, and that no investigations have been made to ascertain where these men are receiving their specialised training? If what I have said proves to be inaccurate—and I hope it does—no harm will be done. I hope the Minister will be in a position to reply on that point.

**Mr. Crossman:** Surely, we all know where most of these men received their training. It was in the British Army during the war, where they were trained in sabotage work, either in Palestine or in the Balkans. The great majority of those men received an excellent training from British officers.

**Major Beamish:** That is perfectly true, but it does not alter the facts in the information I am imparting to the House. This information is nothing new. It has been circulated in thousands of copies, and I am not producing something quite fantastic and new. If I were, I think I should be acting improperly. The fact is that this document has been circulated to many Members of this House, to my certain knowledge. The fact that it has been circulated seems ample justification for seeking an answer to it.

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I apologise for the length of my speech, but, <sup>which</sup> was interrupted rather a lot at the beginning. I hope that when the Under-Secretary of State winds up he will give us a reply which, unlike that during the last Debate, will give us some detailed information on what steps the Government are to take to halt illegal immigration; and I hope we shall be given an explanation of the apparently half-hearted military effort—half-hearted in comparison with that of 1938 and 1939. The indecision of which the Government have been guilty is a sign of weakness which has given added encouragement to elements in the Jewish Agency and Haganah. World Jewry should remember that under our auspices, under our control, the Jewish population of Palestine has increased from approximately 45,000 in 1917, who were mostly naturalised Jews, to something in the nature of 700,000. I submit that that is something more than world Jewry or the Zionists had any right to expect.

No country has shown a greater sympathy to the Jews than ours, or a greater understanding of their sufferings. The recent deplorable—and, fortunately, small—anti-Semitic demonstrations in this country have shown that even our deep sympathy may have some bounds. Every sensible Jew should realise that the activities of the illegal immigrants, coupled with the activities of the terrorists, are straining British tolerance to breaking point. I hope that in what I have said—and I apologise again for the length of my speech—I have been constructive. I do particularly hope that the Under-Secretary of State will do his very best to provide me with answers to those questions to which answers are readily forthcoming, and that, perhaps, I may be allowed to contact him to obtain answers to those questions which cannot be answered to-night.

8.23 p.m.

**Mr. Michael Foot** (Plymouth, Devonport): The hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Lewes (Major Beamish) began his speech by an attack on my hon. Friend the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester (Mr. Lever) on the ground that he had made an unbalanced and an ill-advised speech. I thought that the speech of my hon. Friend the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester was a most remarkable speech, a most

courageous speech; and, if there were exaggerations in that speech, I believe it still the most realistic speech which we have heard in this Debate. I believe that if the Government continue that policy which they have not announced, then it is much more likely that the prophecies of the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester will come true, rather than the prophecies which have been uttered in some other quarters. The hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for Lewes also criticised my hon. Friend on the ground that he attacked those responsible for the military organisation in Palestine, for carrying out military affairs in Palestine. I think that that was a most illegitimate attack. I do not think that anyone can believe that my hon. Friend failed to make it quite clear that he was attacking the Government and those responsible for the policy of the Government. I thought that his was a most realistic demand for the type of policy that is obviously lacking.

I think it was a good thing that this Debate was organised and demanded. We have been told, as a result of this Debate, some information. We have had an opportunity of putting several questions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the Government. We have had no answers from the Government on the major issues of policy. Candidly, I did not expect to get answers on the major issues of policy tonight.

I believe this Debate may have served a better purpose than most Debates we have had on Palestine if the Secretary of State for the Colonies can tell the Foreign Secretary and the Government that there has been an almost unanimous opinion in all the speeches, from whichever side of the House they have come and whatever view they have taken, that there ought to be a clear and emphatic statement of British policy before the United Nations' meeting. It is hopeless to continue the situation in which we have been drifting along ever since mention was made of referring the question to the United Nations; a situation in which we have no policy, and in which nobody thinks that the Secretary of State for the Colonies' conception can turn out right, namely, that the United Nations will reach some decision on a matter which has baffled all inquiry for the last 10 years. The idea that they will reach such a decision is

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[Mr. Foot.]

fantastic, and it is essential that we should have a statement before that United Nations' meeting.

I also agree with my hon. Friend the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester in his attack on the outrageous behaviour of the "Daily Express." That was a criticism which might be applied more generally to the Press, because on the day after the diabolical crime against the two sergeants had been committed in Palestine, a message was received by my hon. Friend the Member for Nelson and Colne (Mr. S. Silverman)—a very remarkable message, in my view—from the Jews who were housed in the area near Belsen, in the Belsen concentration camp. It was a message, presumably, for publication in this country. My hon. Friend immediately took steps to circulate that message to the British Press. I should like to read it to the House, because that message has not received a proper reception by or a proper publicity in the British Press. This is a message from a number of Jews in Belsen concentration camp, who had been waiting for two years to get to Palestine:

"We liberated Jews in camps and communities of the British zone of Germany learned with horror of the murder of two British sergeants in Palestine. We are thankful to Yishuv (the settlement) in Palestine for its efforts to help liberate us from our hopeless situation. However, we know such irresponsible action cannot help us, and we declare with conviction that we dissociate ourselves from them.

"In German concentration camps our hearts were filled with deep contempt against any form of terrorism. Also, today we oppose all terroristic actions whose pretext is to help us towards our land of promise. We appeal to all groups whose influence will affect our fate to facilitate our entry into Palestine. Never will we permit ourselves to be identified with un-Jewish actions which draw the contempt of Yishuv in Palestine and all humanity."

I do not know what hon. Members think of that message. I regard it as a remarkable and moving message. It was circulated, through the Press Association, to all the British newspapers by my hon. Friend the Member for Nelson and Colne. On the following day an abbreviated version was printed in three newspapers, the "Daily Worker," the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily Herald." "The Times" printed it on 6th August, after a letter from my hon. Friend had called their attention to the fact. However, "The Times" refused to print a letter from my hon. Friend calling atten-

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tion to the way in which this message had been treated by the British Press. I think it is disgraceful that at that time, when there was this danger of an outbreak of anti-Semitic feeling in this country, that almost the whole of the British Press should refuse to publish a remarkable message of that kind. I believe it is all the more to be condemned in the case of the "Daily Express" which, if it wanted to make amends for the monstrous publication of that photograph, had a fine opportunity of printing this message in full on its front page. That would have made some amends. But not a word of that message appeared in the "Daily Express." I can well understand the feelings of my hon. Friend the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester on that subject.

This is a melancholy and tragic Debate, not only because of the diabolical crimes which have to be discussed in this Debate, but even more because no glimpse has been given to us of the end of the miserable situation in Palestine. The only prospect we can see, if we continue this course, is mounting passions on either side, and a kind of bloody and futile vendetta. All agree that our passions and the passions of the British people are aroused by the terrible crimes committed by the terrorists, but I must confess some astonishment that the Secretary of State made no mention of some of the causes for the kind of passions which are being aroused among the Jews in Palestine. The Secretary of State did not refer to that incident which has caused a wave of horror and emotion throughout the world, and that is the turning away of those ships from Palestine. That has caused a wave of emotion throughout the whole of the Jewish world, which is natural.

The Secretary of State, although he did not do it intentionally, gave the false impression that those who disagree with our Palestine policy in other countries are only Mr. Ben Hecht in America and some obscure papers in France. The truth is the exact opposite, and that we are morally isolated in the world in regard to our present policy in Palestine. The Secretary of State made one or two references to the attitude of people in other countries, and I should like to quote a statement made by a man who is respected—certainly by the Secretary of State—by many Members in the House as a great statesman, a great Frenchman

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and a great fighter for liberty, and one who shows all about the inside of a Nazi prison camp. I am referring to Léon Blum. This is what he says:

"Let the British at least realise how and why their law is not our law. The British began by interning on Cyprus boatloads of clandestine immigrants intercepted in Palestinian waters. Later they decided to turn such immigrants back to their port of embarkation, and this is how the 'Exodus' came to a French port. The passengers have been told that if they landed voluntarily, they would find on French soil a hospitable and friendly refuge. All of them said 'No.' The exceptions were very few. The sick, of whom there are many on board, to whom the Red Cross offered assistance and hospital treatment, gave the same answer. All declared with one voice: 'We are grateful to France, but it is in Palestine that we want to live. We shall all die rather than leave the planks of the ship which was to have taken us there.'"

The next logical step in the British operation would have been to compel disembarkation on French soil by the use of naked force. But this could not be done without the consent and the co-operation of the French Government. The French Government, faithful interpreter of public opinion—as proved by the unanimous comment of the Press—faithful interpreter of world conscience, withheld its consent and co-operation. Our British friends must admit it: it could not do otherwise, and it did well. Let them be grateful to our Government for having spared them so terrible an extremity."

That is a remarkable message from a remarkable man, a man who is one of the firmest friends of this country. I believe it voices the opinion of the great majority of decent people all over the world outside this country on this Palestine question. That brings me to the question of how the right hon. Gentleman will get these people off these ships. That is a problem which faces the Government. They have to decide what to do. It is all very well to say "Take them to some other part of the British Empire," but you still have to get them off the boats. They will have to be removed from the boat by force. I understand that today, or yesterday, six British sailors who were on these ships walked off saying, "We were hired as sailors, we are not going to run a prison ship." What are the Government going to do about it? They will have to go back on what they have done if they are to get out of the present situation with any humanity at all. Who was it but the British Government who was responsible for saying that this was just a return to the prewar practice? Some of us on this side of the House do not appreciate very much the idea of a

return to prewar practice. We remember the stories of Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia and Spain, and how the people there were betrayed—yes, and even in Palestine before the war, in 1939. We have been asked why we have referred to the notorious White Paper. Those who have asked that should ask the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Woodford (Mr. Churchill) why he called it "the notorious White Paper."

One of our charges against the Government's administration is that they have been carrying out the White Paper policy of 1939. So long as they try to do that, they will meet with most favourable results. What do we gain by all this? Nothing. We have this fantastic situation of 95,000 British soldiers, sailors, and airmen trying to pursue 5,000 Irgun terrorists. We have won, by this policy, the hatred of the Jew and Arab; we have won the hatred and discord of many people in many parts of the world; we are jeopardising the friendship of people like Leon Blum and many others, and we have done this despite manifold chances of changing the policy. There was a chance when the Anglo-American Report was issued. We could have changed the policy then. There was a chance when we made a reference to U.N.O. I believe that if, when we made that reference to U.N.O., we had said we would step up immigration from 1,500 to 4,000, we would have immensely changed the situation in Palestine.

I hope, with the Minister, that there will be much closer co-operation between Haganah, the Jewish Agency and His Majesty's Government than there has ever been in the past. I will not go over the argument as to who was responsible for failures in the past, but if we are to try to get a changed atmosphere we must give something as well—a sign. If we are to wait until U.N.O. report, saying nothing and doing nothing, except sending back ships to spread this emotion throughout the world of Jewry, I do not believe that we shall be successful in stamping out terrorism. I believe that we shall have repetitions of the ghastly events which we read about in the newspapers last week.

I do not believe that we have a right to keep British soldiers in Palestine doing the job they are now doing. I think it is wasteful, but it is also inhumane. I



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[Mr. Foot.]  
do not think there is any justification for it, and I urge on His Majesty's Government to make an act of policy for the first time in two years, and declare now that whatever decision is arrived at by U.N.O. we are going out of Palestine, that we shall play our part on an agreed U.N.O. basis so long as others make their contribution, but under no conditions will our troops remain in Palestine six months, or, even better, three months, after U.N.O. has reported. Members may disagree with a lot I have said, but I think most will agree about that. That is the message that we ought to give to the Government. It is a measure to deal with the present crisis. One of the things we have to try to do in the next few weeks is to improve the economic situation of this country.

The hon. and gallant Member for Barnstaple (Brigadier Peto) made reference to Ireland. The analogy is close, but the deduction is different from that which the hon. Gentleman was trying to draw, because the Irish won in the end. The analogy is even closer, because when we refused to have a policy for dealing with the Irish and they asked Parnell who was going to rule Ireland, he said, "Captain Moonlight rules." Captain Moonlight rules Palestine today, and he will go on ruling Palestine, bringing bloodshed and disintegration to that country, until we make a policy. I say, therefore, that the Government should act speedily in this matter, both in the interests of the British people and the Jewish people. To have a strong alliance between British and Jews is a good thing for this world, because the Jews, after all, whatever the charges made against them, had the honour of being the first people attacked by Hitler. I think, therefore, that in the interests of the British people, the Jewish people and the Arab people it is right that we should make this declaration of policy as quickly as possible. That is the message which we want the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take back to the Government. If they do not do that, the epitaph on this Government's policy will be:

"And the Imperial Ministers pursued with proscriptive laws and ineffectual arms the rebels they had made."

8.42 p.m.

**Mr. Dodds-Parker (Banbury):** I think that we shall find much in which to agree

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with the hon. Member for Devonport (Mr. Foot). What I do not think he entirely realises is that the difficulties in which the Government found themselves were largely due to the various promises which they are failing to carry out. There is much in which to agree with the hon. Member, but if during the weeks ahead he thinks back on the causes of these difficulties in which we now find ourselves, he may find even more on which to ponder.

I wish to put one or two constructive points. I hope that the Under-Secretary, who, I understand, is to reply, will deal with the points made by my hon. and right hon. Friends in asking for certain information about what action the Government are taking in Palestine. The Colonial Secretary, for reasons which we all understand, gave to the House a very carefully prepared statement. He did not answer any of the questions put to him by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe (Brigadier Mackeson). I think that one point of interest is that of collective fines. Anyone who has had anything to do with collective fines and demolitions realises that there are considerable difficulties in the way. We reach a stage in any Administration attempting to curb disorder at which it is essential that these things should be considered. Why is it that at this moment greater use is not being made of collective fines and demolitions? I press the Under-Secretary to give us some answer on that point.

My next question is how the Foreign Office stands in relation to this whole question of Palestine at the moment? About a year ago we heard the Foreign Secretary make a plea in which he staked his reputation on finding the answer to this Palestine problem. Since then he has not taken a particularly leading part in the day-to-day handling of Palestine problems. Why does he not take more action in this House? I should have thought that on this occasion someone from the Foreign Office, and also someone from the War Office, might have been present in order to answer some of the questions put from this side of the House.

My hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Lewes (Major Beamish) and the hon. and gallant Member for Hythe put certain questions about this widespread

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net throughout Europe which picks up Jews all over Europe and brings them to Palestine, or attempts to do so. What is happening in that respect in Europe? The hon. Member for East Coventry (Mr. Crossman) obviously has detailed knowledge of what goes on in that way, where the various camps are and from where the people are coming. I do not know to what extent he is aware that they are going through Italy or France. Surely, there should be someone from the Foreign Office to tell us what is being done to check the stream of Jews sent by the Zionist organisations throughout Europe to Palestine.

Where does the Foreign Secretary stand in all this? He said that he staked his political reputation on this issue. For a year he has not addressed the House on this particular subject. This is the last occasion we will have for about two months to Debate this issue. It will be a year almost before anyone from the Foreign Office will be able to stand up in this House to answer questions about this wide-scale organisation. I am even more amazed at the hon. Member for Nelson and Colne (Mr. Silverman) making the remarks he made against a friendly Power like the United States, when one knows what American money has done to facilitate in Palestine—

**Mr. S. Silverman:** I really do not know why the hon. Member for Banbury (Mr. Dodds-Parker) should drag me into this discussion, or why he should think, or expect me to think, that because a nation does something that is right in one respect, that imposes upon me some obligation not to criticise its policy in some other respects which I think are wrong. It would be a very dangerous situation once we began to chop and change our policy according to considerations of that kind. While I am on my feet, let me say I made no attack of any kind upon anybody. I gave a plain statement of what everybody knows to be the facts, and if anybody wants to regard that as an attack, he is at liberty to do so. I did not intend it as an attack but merely as a plain statement of what everybody knows to be the facts.

**Mr. Dodds-Parker:** If the hon. Member reads his speech again—

**Mr. Silverman:** I do not need to read it; I made it.

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**Mr. Dodds-Parker:**—he will see it was a monstrous attack. The third point I wish to put to the Parliamentary Secretary is to ask him to give us an undertaking that we will have an opportunity in this House of debating whatever findings the United Nations Commission come to on Palestine. I hope he will give us a definite undertaking that the Government will not take action upon that report before the House of Commons have an opportunity of debating this subject again.

8.49 p.m.

**Colonel Clarke** (East Grinstead): I want to intervene for only a very few minutes to ask two questions which arise from the communications about Palestine which I have received from my constituents. The first one has been asked already by my hon. Friend the Member for Banbury (Mr. Dodds-Parker), which is whether the Parliamentary Secretary has anything to tell us from the Foreign Office side. We know that Jewish economy and civilisation in Palestine has roots that extend all over the world and it may be possible by influencing those roots in other countries that perhaps the situation in Palestine itself may be improved. The second point arises from the burden of most of the letters I have which are not concerned with Jews or Arabs in Palestine, but with my correspondents' sons or nephews who are serving out there. Certain anxieties still exist about conditions of service, and for that reason I am sorry that there is nobody here from the War Office, but I am sure that the right hon. Gentleman will pass on the gist of the few remarks I am about to make, because I believe that it is in the interests of his office that the soldiers should be given every amenity and every possible comfort during the strenuous duty they are performing.

I know Palestine myself from a soldier's point of view. Actually, I was one of those in a way who bears the primary responsibility for helping to land us with the burden of Palestine in 1917 since I was one of those who went out to help conquer it. Sometimes I think it might have been better had we left it to the Turks. I feel that our men there are performing a hard and ungrateful task. Aiding the civil power is a horrid form of service, and, as has already been said, one does not know who is friend or foe. Are

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[Colonel Clarke.]  
we doing all we can to alleviate that condition of service? I know that some six months ago there were a number of camps which had not then been modernised. I believe they have been improved, but there are still deployment camps that are very primitive, and where they are alongside the ordinary camps this causes a good deal of feeling between different bodies of troops in one or the other.

My second point has to do with rations. I have heard that a great many men are complaining about their rations, and although I know that soldiers on active service always say that they have not enough I would suggest that they should have the best scale of rations possible. In this country we give the miners preferential rations, and out there I think that the soldiers and police should be given the best rations possible. Living in the open always makes one hungrier, and they are doing a great deal of night duty. As Members of Parliament know that also makes one hungry, and one has only to go to the cafeteria to see what effect the late sittings have on the appetite. The long boring periods of waiting and watching also make these men hungry, and there is no chance of them going away for the week-end and the Messing Officer thus saving part of their rations. I know that this is a bad time to ask for improvement, but I feel that they should have the best and I hope that this appeal will be passed on to the War Office.

Finally, I feel with the right hon. Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) that everybody in Palestine ought to be on active service. I support that contention because I believe many of our personnel there are suffering from the fact that they are on an active service basis for some things and on a peace-time basis for others. Whatever they ask for they cannot have it either because they are on active service or, alternatively, if something is required to be done by way of a return it must be done because it is on a peacetime basis. I did not rise to make a speech but merely to make these points, and I hope they will be brought to the notice of the appropriate department.

8.55 p.m.

**Mr. Benn Levy** (Eton and Slough):  
The hon. Member for Banbury (Mr. Dodds-Parker), who I am sorry to see has just gone out, opened his speech in a

surprising manner. He jeered at the hon. Friend the Member for Devonport (Mr. Foot), who had just delivered himself of a speech which I should have thought anybody in the House was capable of admiring. I do not wish to be provocative, but we have just had two days' Debate largely on the subject of liberty, in which the hon. Member or his Friends have put themselves forward as champions of liberty. I can only say that when they have really acquired a love of liberty, when they have really got the root of this matter into their bellies, then they will be able to make a speech such as my hon. Friend the Member for Devonport made.

Once more the right hon. Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) gave us, if I may say so, a very temperate, statesman-like speech which was marred in my opinion by only one passage, in which he saw fit to rake up some past history, twelve months old, of the Jewish Agency, when he denounced them for their policy then of non-co-operation. The Jewish Agency, like other political organisations, has more than one wing, and it may have been—I do not say that it was not—regrettable that they did not decide as the right hon. Gentleman suggested, to throw all their weight on to the side of co-operation, to abandon—which would have been a bold policy—their poor little bargaining points in their struggle with what they regarded as an antagonistic administration, and to throw themselves on the mercy of a Foreign Secretary who, in this field, had not shown himself particularly merciful. Whether they were right or wrong, I do not think it is really quite fair to relate those conditions, which the right hon. Gentleman admitted to be very different and very much less grave than now, with the conditions which exist today. I believe there is little profit in raking up past history just now.

Indeed it is perhaps one of the failings of the protagonists of Zionism that they are accustomed, quite understandably, to parade the long tale of their very real grievances and tragedies. All I want to do tonight is very briefly to speak of the most immediate and nightmarish problem of terrorism. I think the House will probably recognise that for British Jews these hideous criminalities have a double horror, because British youngsters are being killed and Jewish youngsters are doing the killing.

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**Mr. S. Silverman:** And also being killed.

**Mr. Levy:** Yes, but I am talking about the terrorists and not about the reprisals. As I see it, there are only three ways to tackle the question. One is by a redoubled military force, which has been suggested. Another is a radical change of policy. The third is by some kind of internal re-orientation among the Jewish community themselves. We heard something about the possibilities of the first alternative from the right hon. Member for West Bristol. Many others have pleaded for more vigorous military action. But when one asks exactly what more can be done, what more drastic action taken, there appears to be no answer at all. In all fairness to the Government, that point should be made. One hon. and gallant Member who knows about these things explained to the House the limitations of martial law. But what has been done already? We have what is virtually a police state in Palestine, we have martial law in certain areas, and when terrorists are caught they are hanged. What more could be done or could be expected from force except the Hitlerian method of reprisals executed upon the innocent in order to deter the guilty? I do not believe anything of that kind would be tolerated by the British people for a moment, and I do not think that anybody who calls for greater force has that expedient in mind.

The second way of tackling the matter, which I believe to be the only real and effective one, is by policy. I will not say by changing the policy, but by providing a policy. One of the heartening things about this Debate and one of the reasons why the Lord President has I think, been proved to be mistaken when he said that his first instinct was that this Debate would be of no value, is the real unanimity on all sides of the House on at least two points, one of which is that even now at this late stage a declaration should be made that we will bind ourselves to a certain course of action whatever the result of the United Nations commission may be and the other is that sooner or later we have to get out of the unilateral responsibility for Palestine. On these two points, thank Heaven, there seems to be the widest measure of agreement. I hope that the Colonial Secretary, who has not got—and it is not fair to suppose that he has got—sole responsibility in this matter, will carry

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that message from this House to the Foreign Secretary.

There is a third thing which I have mentioned. It cannot do the trick but possibly it can contribute. That is, measures taken by the Jewish community themselves in Palestine. The best that that can do is not to solve the problem but at least to mitigate it and even then only for a very limited period of time, but so far as it is possible I appeal to them to do everything they can. There is a good deal of misunderstanding and of ill-intentioned propaganda about this. They are sometimes accused almost of having condoned the situation in Palestine. People ask why they have not at least in very clear tones denounced terrorism. They have done so most repeatedly. I do not want to burden the House with lengthy quotations, but the latest of those denunciations has just come into my hands and it might be well for the record to read it. This one comes from the United Labour Parties in Palestine. It says:

"The undersigned parties have responded to the call of the authorities, the Zionist Organisation and the Agudath Israel, to eradicate the plague of terrorism from our midst. We regard the very existence of terrorist groups in Palestine as a disgrace, a disaster and a danger. We regard it as our duty to isolate members of those groups, to drive them from our camp and to make it impossible for them to indulge in acts of robbery and terror and to put a stop once and for all to their attempts to gain mastery over the Yishuv in any possible way."

That could not be said in less ambiguous terms, and similar pronouncements have been made by the Jewish Agency, by Haganah, by the Chief Rabbi, and by other responsible people. Sometimes we are told that there are no such denunciations; then, when they are quoted, we tend to be told that denunciation is not enough and that action is wanted, military action by Haganah. As already pointed out in this Debate, it is superficially a little paradoxical to demand military action from an illegal organisation; and no very clear answer has been given by the Colonial Secretary to the question put to him earlier, whether this demand for active policing—which I hope sincerely the Haganah will provide—whether the request apparently made for it by the Colonial Office has been accompanied by the undertaking that any activities in the furtherance of this request, which must necessarily involve the

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[Mr. Levy.]  
bearing of arms, will not lay them open to a charge of illegality. It should be made clear that that is not the case.

Even apart from this new appeal, the Colonial Secretary has made it quite clear today—he admitted rather than announced it—that already Haganah has been co-operating to a very considerable extent in rounding up and in opposition to the terrorists. I am very glad of that. Some of its members have already lost their lives. They have lost their lives in protecting British lives. There has been a little publicity about this, but not very much; and about those many more cases where acts of protection have been undertaken by Haganah without loss of life there has, of course, been practically no publicity whatever. I think it would be in accord with the Colonial Secretary's character if he takes what steps are open to him to give that the maximum publicity possible.

When the aid given by the Haganah is recalled, we are often told it is a pity they have not done more, and that they should have done more. I am not expert in military matters, and I do not know whether it is possible for them to do more. But, if they can do more, I most earnestly, as one individual with no particular influence, appeal to them now at this eleventh hour to do more, and to do all that is possible. I make this appeal not because I believe that their good behaviour, or even their heroic behaviour would win them the goodwill of the Foreign Secretary. It would be completely disingenuous and hypocritical of us to pretend that it would do that, because the Foreign Secretary's policy is not based on sentiment. If sentiment had anything to do with it, he would have fulfilled the party pledges long ago, and abrogated the White Paper and relieved the broken residue of Hitler's victims from their tragic camps long since.

I appeal to the Jewish community in Palestine firstly for the sake of their own pride and self-esteem and, secondly, in order that they may preserve the friendship of the ordinary men and women in this country which is still of first-rate importance. I know there has been much provocation, much tragedy to bear, and disappointments to swallow. I know that constant appeals have been made here to the Foreign Secretary and that they have

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fallen on deaf ears. Nevertheless, I appeal to the Jews in Palestine in the belief that peace and prosperity can only come to them if they forget their past wrongs and outstrip the Foreign Secretary in magnanimity and in statesmanship.

9.10 p.m.

**Mr. Manningham-Buller** (Daventry): We have had a Debate which has been serious and sombre, in my view rightly so, considering the situation in Palestine at this time. The Debate was opened by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe (Brigadier Mackeson) in an able and moderate speech in which he put a number of questions to the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to which, as yet, we have not really had an adequate reply. Then we had a speech from the right hon. Gentleman which I must say I for myself regarded as both disheartening and depressing. It was disheartening because he held out no hope that there would be any improvement for many months to come in the conditions in which so many of our people are now living in Palestine. The hon. Member for West Coventry (Mr. Edelman), in a speech to which I listened with great interest and with which I was largely in agreement, said that this Debate really raised the questions of terrorism and of the saving of British lives in Palestine. He described in graphic terms the tension which rises immediately there is any report of a ship approaching carrying illegal immigrants. I am quite certain, from my knowledge of that country from the time I was there, that his description of that is entirely accurate.

I agree with my right hon. Friend the Member for Bristol West (Mr. Stanley) in the view that, from the Jewish point of view, this organised illegal immigration may not in long terms prove to be to the advantage of the Jews. I have no doubt myself that this immigration question is one of the major causes, if not the major cause, of Jewish hostility towards the British in Palestine. The record of the Government in handling this problem in the last two years really cannot be praised. The Government have vacillated, and their lack of foresight has gone far to accentuate the tension which results from attempts at illegal immigration. The Anglo-American Committee, in its report, recommended among other things, the immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine

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"as rapidly as conditions permit," and we in turn to suggest that there should be certain priorities in the selection of immigrants, that the aged, the infirm and the very young should come first. But, of course, these recommendations about priorities in the allocation of certificates have been completely annulled and defeated, until recently, by the policy of the Government in dealing with illegal immigrants. Until quite recently—and now it would appear again—what has been the policy? It has been that the illegal immigrant who has been caught has then been put at the head of the queue for securing legal admission into Palestine. I do not know what the policy is to be in future. We know that after the ships were brought back to France, other immigrants were again taken to Cyprus.

It would be of advantage if some policy with regard to that, at least, were made known to the public. I regard it as of great importance now that this illegal immigration should not be encouraged by the feeling that persons engaging in it can jump to the head of the queue. I am inclined to think that as a step towards this discouragement, it might be advisable to announce that those detected engaging in it, should not get certificates for admission. I should like to know to what extent the cost of the immigrants in Cyprus is being met by any Jewish organisation or the Jewish Agency, and whether it is not a fact that the Zionist organisation have a network throughout Europe, and that the Jewish Agency also have representatives in European countries? The hon. Member for West Coventry and the hon. Member for Devenport (Mr. Foot) suggested that the tension might be lowered if the number of immigrants were substantially increased. The hon. Member for West Coventry suggested that the increase might be set off against what he assumed the United Nations would ultimately recommend. One can see that that policy might lead to a lowering of the tension in the Jewish community, but it would inevitably lead to a raising of the tension in the Arab community. In the course of this Debate, naturally because of the very nature of a discussion concerning Jewish terrorism, the Arab angle has not been sufficiently borne in mind.

**Mr. Foot:** Is it not a fact that the hon. and learned Member, in the report he signed, recommended that there should be 100,000 emigrants by the end of 1946,

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and has he departed from the views he held when he signed that report?

**Mr. Manningham-Buller:** The hon. Member has not correctly quoted that report, the precise terms of which I quoted a few minutes ago—the admission of 100,000 "as rapidly as conditions permit." If the hon. Member will read that report, he will see that it did not say "admission within 12 months," but the granting of a certificate within 12 months and admission "as rapidly as conditions permit." I have not, in anything I have said, departed from the views expressed in that report.

I imagine that no matter what demand there may be from either part of the House for a policy from His Majesty's Government, the Government will say that at this time it is their bounden duty, having regard to the steps they have already taken, to preserve the *status quo* in Palestine so far as they can, until they have obtained a decision from the United Nations—indeed until the Government have come to a decision when they have considered the views of the United Nations. That being so, I do not propose to take up any time this evening in repeating the views which I expressed on a previous occasion as to the desirability—expressed tonight from the benches opposite, but expressed from this side of the House on the last occasion—that when this reference was made to the United Nations it should have been made with our recommendations as to what should be done, and what we in this country were prepared to carry out.

Whatever may be the final settlement, whether it be partition or something else, everyone in this country must and does pray that that final settlement will come speedily. I was surprised at the right hon. Gentleman's optimism in the light of the past history of Palestine, when he said that he had every hope that the United Nations would recommend a line of action acceptable to both Jew and Arab. That is a very good example of wishful thinking; I hope it may, to some extent, come true. One thing at least is clear—that is, that this strain upon Great Britain and upon British men and women in the Forces and police and the ordinary Administration in Palestine, cannot go on indefinitely. The sooner it comes to an end the better, but one duty does lie upon His Majesty's Government at this stage—

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[Mr. Manningham-Buller.]

a duty they cannot deny—and that is to do everything which lies in their power to reduce that strain at this time and in the months to come.

The right hon. Gentleman, in his speech, really gave little indication of any new steps that were to be taken. He told us, with a great deal of emphasis, that he was not irresolute, and I do not know quite what the converse of that might be, whether it is somewhat vacillating, but I appreciate that, having regard to the Government's pre-Election policy and to their lack of a policy since then, it is not surprising that they should find the situation somewhat difficult to deal with. When we are dealing with security in Palestine, it would, of course, be impertinent for me to put forward any criticisms of what the military, in their discretion and their wisdom, have done and have sought to do, but I would like to know, and to have the assurance, that the questions put forward by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Hythe (Brigadier Mackeson) will receive, if they have not already received, serious consideration. Surely, the incidence of these terrorist outrages would be largely reduced if motor transport between the chief cities of Palestine were put under strict control, and if the convoy system under British supervision were applied, for instance, to all motor traffic. When one reads the reports of these outrages and these tragedies, how often does one see that the terrorists have made use of a stolen taxi or some other vehicle? Is there any possibility of putting some check in some way on the use of transport which would be likely to reduce the occurrence of these horrible affairs?

Then, the right hon. Gentleman did not really deal in any detail with the question of the imposition of collective fines. No one likes a collective fine, because, of course, it must mean, in some cases, the punishment of the innocent, and, in some cases as well, of those who are guilty; but, where we find in any one area that there are a great many of these events, would not the announcement that a collective fine was going to be imposed if another such occurrence took place have the greatest deterrent effect? Was it not found to be so when collective fines were imposed during the Arab rising? Is there any good argument why that should not

be tried in an effort to enhance the safety of our soldiers and of British civilians in Palestine? I hope that the hon. Gentleman, when he replies, will be able to give us a little more information about this.

The right hon. Gentleman said this evening that the Jewish Agency had publicly declined to co-operate, but then he said a few sentences later that he still hoped that Haganah would supplement the Government's activities, and, a little time later, he also told us that Haganah had, in fact, co-operated, I think, in one search, or it may have been in more than one search. I was interested by that, because is it not the case that there is some connection between the Jewish Agency and Haganah, and, if there is some connection, how can one reconcile the two statements that the right hon. Gentleman made? I am a little puzzled about that matter, and I hope that perhaps the hon. Gentleman can clear it up.

In conclusion, the hon. Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester (Mr. Lever), made a speech which, I must say, I regarded as offensive, and as a speech which was intended to be offensive to the Government and not to hon. Members on this side of the House, although, in one particular, it was unfair to my right hon. Friend, in that he said that the right hon. Gentleman's predecessor would have had no policy for Palestine. That, I can assure him, is entirely inaccurate. But be that as it may, the hon. Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester commented very strongly on a photograph which appeared in the "Daily Express." I do not propose to make any comment on that photograph, because I do not think it is relevant, but I do make the point that anti-Semitism, which we all deplore in this country, or which the vast majority in this country sincerely deplore, is, I fear, likely to grow so long as terrorist activities continue while we have a large number of British people in Palestine who are able to report to their relations and friends in this country what is happening there.

Therefore, I hope that, even now, in the interests of the Jews in Palestine, in the interests of what has been done in Palestine since the Mandate, and also in the interests of Jews in Europe and displaced persons' centres in other parts of

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the world, the terrorists will reconsider their actions, and will bear in mind that this matter has been referred to the United Nations, and that the decision on the great problem of Palestine has now passed, for the time being, from the hands of the British Government, and that no final decision can be, or will be, arrived at by the British Government until after the United Nations have made up their minds. That being so, I hope that, even now, the Irgan and the Stern Gang will consider whether any really useful purpose in the cause of Jewry will be served by the depriving of one British soldier, or more British soldiers, who are doing nothing more than their duty, of their lives, and that even at this stage they may reflect that the responding to appeals for a cessation of hostilities is more to their advantage and to the advantage of everyone else.

9.28 p.m.

**The Under-Secretary of the State for the Colonies (Mr. Ivor Thomas):** The hon. Member for Banbury (Mr. Dodds-Parker) inquired about the respective responsibility of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office with regard to Palestine. Naturally, the question of Palestine is so important that it engages the collective responsibility of the Government, and it may be presumed that anyone who speaks from this Box on Palestine will have informed himself about the views of the other Departments concerned, and about the latest situation as known to them. The division of work between the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office is, roughly, that the Foreign Office deals with Palestine in so far as matters of international relations are concerned, where the Colonial Office deals with questions in internal administration in Palestine.

It was understood that the question to be raised this evening would be primarily the measures that have been taken, or may be taken, arising out of the most deplorable murder recently of the two British sergeants, and that is the reason why my right hon. Friend took part in this Debate earlier, and why I am now speaking. These outrages have brought a dark smear across a very noble ideal. The song that was first raised by the waters of Babylon:

"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

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has been raised over the centuries since by the Volga, the Danube, the Vistula and the Rhine. It has awakened in the imagination of all peoples a keen desire to see the Jews re-established in a National Home. That National Home must naturally be in Palestine, for there is no other place that could compete with it. Since effect has been given to that ideal, many of us have also been stirred by the great achievements of the Yishuv in Palestine. There are some features of it which may not commend themselves so wholeheartedly as others. For example, the creation of a lido on the shore of Galilee has given unnecessary offence to Christian sentiment—

**Mr. S. Silverman:** If I may interrupt my hon. Friend, he is making a common mistake in supposing that that was a Jewish affair. It was not.

**Mr. Thomas:** I am glad to have my hon. Friend's assurance on that point. If I am in error, I will, of course, withdraw my remark completely. I was in course of paying a warm tribute to the Jewish achievement in Palestine. I was proceeding to say that the noble ideals, which have the sympathy of all nations throughout the world, have received a very sad check recently by this trail of outrages, culminating in the murder of the two British sergeants.

We have, of course, other obligations in Palestine as well. I was asked by my hon. Friend the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester (Mr. Lever) why we are in Palestine. The reason is two-fold. We are there because we wish to fulfil this obligation to Jewry which we undertook in the Balfour Declaration, and we are there also because we have sought to fulfil other undertakings to free the Arabs from those who ruled over them at the time. Until the hon. and learned Member for Daventry (Mr. Manningham-Buller) spoke, almost the most remarkable feature of this Debate was that no question of the position of the Arabs had been raised. One would have thought from the speeches up to that point that the only persons concerned in this matter were the Jews and ourselves, but of course, in any picture in perspective we must remember the obligations that we have to the Arabs and we must remember the rights of the Arabs.

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**Mr. Lever:** Perhaps I may remind my hon. Friend that my question was, what moral or legal basis have we for the military occupation of Palestine by 100,000 troops which are there at the present time?

**Mr. Thomas:** The legal basis, of course, is the Mandate of the League of Nations which makes full provision for military as for other matters.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Are they there to facilitate immigration?

**Mr. Thomas:** My hon. Friend will know that immigration and the creation of a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine is a very important part of the Mandate, but it is not the whole Mandate. We have, for example, to carry out all the obligations of Article 22 of the League of Nations Mandate.

**Brigadier Mackeson:** Perhaps I may be permitted to say that if the hon. Gentleman would be good enough to read the report of my speech in HANSARD he will find that the question of the Arabs was adequately covered.

**Mr. Thomas:** I make no reproach to the hon. and gallant Gentleman, with much of whose speech I was in complete sympathy, but I am trying as best I can to put the matter into a little better perspective. As has been pointed out by the hon. and learned Member for Daven-try, it is perhaps inevitable, owing to the circumstances in which this Debate has arisen, that attention should have been concentrated on the Jews and not on the Arabs.

At the time when we undertook the Mandate it was thought the two obligations could be fulfilled. Not only did we so think; there was one moment—perhaps, only one moment—when the Jews and the Arabs thought so themselves. At any rate, Dr. Weizmann and the Emir Feisal thought so. I suppose it was the coming of Hitler and the persecution of the Jews that shattered that hope. The prospects of co-operation between Jews and Arabs have become much more slender in recent years. The position of Great Britain has also become correspondingly more difficult. Indeed, the situation is now well-nigh intolerable.

There are two matters in particular that make this situation almost unbear-

able. The first is the violence that is taking place in Palestine itself, for the condemnation of which there are no words sufficiently strong. The second is the question of illegal immigration, which has been raised tonight by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol (Mr. Stanley) and others, especially in connection with the return of the "President Warfield" to France. The right hon. Gentleman, in particular, has asked what is the reason for this policy, and why two ships have subsequently been allowed to land illegal immigrants in Cyprus. It is not, of course, the case that there has been any change of policy. It always has been the contention of His Majesty's Government that the proper course in dealing with illegal immigrants is to return them to the country from which they sailed, very often in defiance of the international rules of safety at sea, and in defiance of bans by the country concerned. It was not, however, always practicable to carry out that policy. In the case of the "President Warfield" we had, however, to face the fact that this was an exceptionally large batch of illegal immigrants, no fewer than 4,500; and action was particularly required. It so happened also that, owing to the presence of my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Paris, he was able to get an assurance from the French Government that the immigrants would be received if they were taken back to France. It was that conjunction of circumstances which led to the return of the "President Warfield."

**Mr. Stanley:** Are we really to understand that the treatment of these illegal immigrants is to depend on the size of the shipments—that if it is a small ship with small numbers they can go to Cyprus, but that if it is a large ship with large numbers they are sent back to the port of departure?

**Mr. Thomas:** No, Sir, that is not the right deduction from what I was saying. The fact that there were so many passengers in the "President Warfield" was one of the factors that had to be taken into account. Another was that in this particular case we knew the port from which the ship had sailed. The fact that she was such a large ship was one of the factors which enabled us to know that

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port. In the case of the two vessels which have subsequently been received in Cyprus it is the case, as the right hon. Gentleman inferred, that we did not know the ports from which those ships sailed. The right hon. Gentleman says we can find out from the newspapers, but I am fairly certain that when he held high office he was not content to rely on any newspaper, however reputable, for his information; and we have no knowledge of whence those ships came. This a highly organised traffic, as has been pointed out tonight. The utmost vigilance is used to defeat the immigration regulations of Palestine; and it is by no means an easy matter to detect this traffic. Just as a matter of interest, I may say that the two ships which have gone from Cyprus, although they arrived in Cyprus after the passengers of the "President Warfield" had been returned to French territorial waters, were to the best of our knowledge, on the high seas before the "President Warfield" set out. Therefore, from that point of view there has certainly not been any change in policy.

**Mr. S. Silverman:** Can the Under-Secretary tell us what is to be the fate of the people on ships now lying off French ports?

**Mr. Thomas:** I cannot give an answer to that question because it depends so much on the persons concerned. They have only to walk down the gangway—

**Mr. Silverman:** But suppose they do not?

**Mr. Thomas:** It is a hypothetical question such as we do not answer in this House.

**Mr. Silverman:** No, it is not a hypothetical question. [HON. MEMBERS: "Sit down."] I should like to put this point to my hon. Friend. He ought not to say it is a hypothetical question. It might have been a hypothetical question a fortnight ago, but it is not a hypothetical question now. The people on board have refused to go. It is no longer a hypothesis, but a fact. What now do the Government intend to do about it?

**Sir Jocelyn Lucas (Portsmouth, South):** Who is feeding them?

**Mr. Thomas:** I think the French Government are feeding them. They are in French territorial waters. I cannot

answer the question put by my hon. Friend the Member for Nelson and Colne (Mr. S. Silverman) because—and I repeat my words—it depends so much on the persons concerned. It is true that, except for about 100 of them, they have so far declined to go into France. But it may be they have been under the impression that there will be some weakening in this policy, and that they still hope to get to Palestine, or at any rate to Cyprus, which they regard as a half-way house to Palestine. I hope it will be made clear to them that it is not the policy of His Majesty's Government that they should go to Palestine or to Cyprus. If that is made quite clear to them by those who have influence with them, then they may feel more disposed to walk down the gangway, when they will find comfortable conditions awaiting them in the country whence they set out.

**Mr. Silverman:** How long will the Government wait to see whether they do?

**Mr. Thomas:** Naturally, that is not a question which it is possible to answer.

**Vice-Admiral Taylor:** Does the initiative rest with the Jews on board the ships?

**Mr. Silverman:** Well, should not it?

**Vice-Admiral Taylor:** Are they going to remain on board as long as they like, or are the Government unable to make up their minds what to do with them?

**Mr. Thomas:** I have said all that I can usefully say in this subject tonight. It is a very delicate question, and I think it had better be left there for reason to try to play its part with those on board. Before leaving the subject I should like to refer to my hon. Friend the Member for Devonport (Mr. Foot), who quoted an article by M. Blum. M. Blum is a man whom I, like everyone else on these benches revere; and, despite the difference in our ages, I believe he would permit me to call myself a friend. But I am bound to say that in such a matter as this he is not an entirely disinterested person; he is not likely to give us objective views. As is well known, he is himself a Jew, and he would certainly not wish to conceal the fact. For many years he has been an ardent Zionist—

**Mr. Silverman:** Oh, no.

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**Mr. Thomas:** What constitutes an ardent Zionist may be a matter of opinion, but I should have thought my description was accurate.

**Mr. Silverman:** He never has been.

**Mr. Thomas:** So much for the question of illegal immigration. I have said that this situation is wellnigh intolerable—

**Major Beamish:** Does not the Under-Secretary intend to say anything on any of the questions I asked, about discussions with the Polish Government, or protests to those countries under whose flags the ships sailed, or the visas issued illegally, or any of those other points which I raised?

**Mr. Thomas:** A very large number of questions were addressed to me during the Debate, and I hope to answer many of them in the course of my reply. On others I shall write to the hon. Members concerned. I have, of course, implied that we have had the co-operation of the French Government to the extent of their receiving these ships back. I ought also to mention that we have had the close co-operation of the Italian Government in this matter, but as it would take me a very long time to go into details I hope the hon. and gallant Member will let me leave it at that point.

**Vice-Admiral Taylor:** Has there been any consultation with the French Government so that they will prohibit Jews going on board these ships?

**Mr. Thomas:** Illegal immigration into Palestine causes us difficulties, and it must cause many difficulties to the countries where the immigrants collect. It is not quite so easy as the hon. and gallant Gentleman implies. The "President Warfield" was forbidden to sail from its port by the French authorities.

I wish to turn to the more important question of the remedy for this situation, which, as I have said, is wellnigh intolerable. In the first place, the remedy certainly does not lie in reprisals. I do not wish to add anything to the very strong words of condemnation which have been given tonight, except to endorse them—whether reprisals take place in this country or in Palestine. In answer to a direct question, however, I ought to say that an inquiry is being made by the High Commissioner into the disturbances

at Tel Aviv. In anticipation of the result, I can say definitely that troops were not involved. While I am on this question of reprisals, I think I might conveniently deal here with the question of collective fines, which belongs in a sense to the category of reprisals. I must point out that there is a difference between the present situation and the Arab revolt, when that policy was successfully used. In those days, the persons who led the revolt were known and could be easily detected, but at the present time it is exceedingly difficult, in the large urban Jewish population, to detect who are the terrorists. Therefore, in the days of the Arab revolt it was possible to levy a collective fine which would be just, in the sense that it punished the people responsible, but at the present time collective fines would inevitably fall on the innocent as well as the guilty, and more probably on the innocent than on the guilty.

**Brigadier Mackeson:** Surely, this petrol tax is, in fact, a collective fine?

**Mr. Thomas:** That aspect has been very carefully considered, and some of the tax is to be used for social services for the benefit of the Arab community. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol has a different remedy. He says the situation should be treated as a military situation, but it is, in fact, being so treated. The troops in Palestine have sometimes been described as carrying out police duties, but it is only in a very loose sense that they can be so described. Their function in Palestine is to give help to the civil authorities, when it is required, in preserving order. It is recognised that they are living under quasi-wartime conditions and their mode of life is regulated accordingly. This naturally means a great deal of discomfort for the troops. The question of amenities, which was raised by several hon. Members, is important. Since the question was raised in the House, I have made such inquiries as I could. I can say at once that no complaints have been received about amenities. "No complaints" is a familiar phrase in the Army, but I know that the High Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding have been very solicitous in this matter. I have every reason to believe that the amenities are as satisfactory as they can be, in the

strained situation existing in Palestine at the present time. The hon. and gallant Member for Hythe and the hon. and learned Member for Daventry asked, in particular, that the convoy system should be introduced for motor traffic. My right hon. Friend made it clear that there has been no interference with the military in whatever they considered necessary for the preservation of order in Palestine. But I will see that their suggestion, along with others which have been made in this Debate, is conveyed to the High Commissioner.

For my part, I am convinced that the only remedy for this situation is a political remedy. It is not possible to solve such a problem as this purely by military methods. Military methods have their place, of course, and if necessary we shall be quite firm in applying them to any extent that may be necessary. But these cannot, by themselves, create conditions which will be satisfactory in Palestine. The parallel of Ireland has been cited frequently in this Debate, and it is the case, of course, that what produced a solution in Ireland eventually was the Treaty. It was a political solution, though military methods might have had their place in leading up to that solution. In the same way, in Palestine——

**Mr. Logan** (Liverpool, Scotland Division): Is my hon. Friend saying that the policy in Palestine is on a par with the policy which is used in Northern Ireland?

**Mr. Thomas:** No, I was saying that the Irish question has been cited tonight, solely for the purpose of illustration, and in some respects it illustrates the problem, although, in other respects, it is very different. The lesson I wish to draw is that to remedy this situation we must approach the problem by political methods, in addition to any military measures that it is necessary to take. Such a solution must be sought through the United Nations. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol said that in his view there was only one solution, and that if partition could not be obtained—and I inferred that partition was the solution he would have liked to have seen—we ought to evacuate Palestine. I must point out that to obtain partition or to evacuate Palestine we must take the matter to the United Nations. We are in

Palestine in virtue of a Mandate; if that is to be altered, or given up, we must have the consent of the United Nations.

**Mr. Stanley:** Does the hon. Gentleman mean to say that we cannot give up the Mandate without the consent of the United Nations?

**Mr. Thomas:** We must give it up to someone, and that someone is now the United Nations, as the successor to the League of Nations, from whom we received it. The right hon. Gentleman is not the sort of person to run away from a task, and he would know that we just cannot walk away from Palestine without consulting the United Nations. We should have been under an obligation to go to the United Nations whatever solution we adopted in this matter. The right hon. Gentleman has charged us with delay by this reference to the United Nations. As my right hon. Friend said, the calling of a special Assembly of the United Nations has speeded up this matter by several months. If this reference had been left to the regular meeting of the General Assembly, due in September, the same course would have had to have been followed. A Fact-Finding Committee would have had to be appointed, and it would have had to conduct its investigations in Palestine and to report later to the next Assembly. The course adopted has, in fact, speeded up this matter by several months.

The right hon. Gentleman also urged that we should have accompanied the reference to the United Nations with a policy which we ourselves favoured. This matter has been fully and exhaustively treated by the Foreign Secretary himself. I must briefly point out the obvious disadvantages of such a course. We have, for a long period, tried to find a satisfactory policy in Palestine. Our latest effort was the scheme known as provincial autonomy. It found favour neither with Jews nor with Arabs, and, to be candid, I do not think that it found a great deal of favour in this country. What could we have done? Ought we to have presented to the United Nations a policy which had been so decisively rejected both by the Jews and the Arabs? Moreover, if we had strongly supported any particular line of policy we should have been accused of trying to influence the United Nations in forming a policy.

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Reference: **FO 371 / 61785**

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2395

Palestine

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Palestine

2396

**Mr. Lever:** Why not relieve us of the responsibility altogether?

**Mr. Thomas:** It is surely much better, while giving all the help to the United Nations which they ask, to leave them free to come to whatever judgment, after very full consideration, they consider proper.

**Mr. Stanley:** Does the hon. Gentleman mean that we are not going to try to influence the United Nations?

**Mr. Thomas:** I have said that, having tried ourselves for a long period to find a satisfactory solution, and having failed to do so, we have submitted this matter to the United Nations and asked them to find a solution. That course has already done a great deal of good. I think that it has already brought out, for example, that this is primarily a dispute between Jews and Arabs and not a dispute between both and Great Britain. I have followed very closely the deliberations of the Committee and that is certainly the impression left on my mind and, indeed, I think on the Press of the world. I have been asked also whether we will accept the recommendations of the United Nations when they are made. The United Kingdom is a good member of the United Nations and forwarded the problem in good faith for the United Nations to explore the whole question and make a recommendation on the future status of Palestine. We should not be asked unilaterally to make a declaration if the other members of the United Nations have not yet declared themselves. We submitted the problem in good faith and will

loyally meet our obligations in regard to any recommendations made by the United Nations. With regard to the question of carrying out any recommendations made by the United Nations, obviously His Majesty's Government cannot be committed in the absence of any knowledge of what these commitments may be.

**Mr. Dodds-Parker:** Will the hon. Gentleman give an assurance that the House will be consulted first?

**Mr. Thomas:** I cannot give an assurance so categorical, for this touches one of the fundamentals of the constitution and also a practical necessity. Executive action must remain in the hands of His Majesty's Government; and it may be necessary in the United Nations itself to make known our attitude to this question at a time when there is no possibility of learning beforehand the views of the House. Of course, matters of this importance obviously would have to come before the House.

My time is almost up and in the few remaining moments I should like to say that there is one other element which must come into the solution. The co-operation of the Yishuv is absolutely essential in bringing about a solution to this problem. It is also in its own interest so to do. I noted with approval the statement of one hon. Member earlier that the Jewish Agency had created a monster which it might find very troublesome later on.

*It being Ten o'Clock the Motion for the Adjournment lapsed without Question put.*

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61785

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557

1947

E

PALESTINE

E 7487

20 AUG 1947

H6

Registry  
Number

E 7487/46/31

FROM

P.O.

No.

(comm.)

Dated

Received  
in Registry

Aug 22.

Evidence for U.N.S.C.O.P.

transmit copy of letter from ~~Mr. Peterson~~  
to Mr. Githony, re document containing  
reply by the H/C to the questionnaire  
from the Dept for Colonies in March 1944

Last Paper.

E 7487

7464

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

tel. U.K. Del.  
Geneva.  
1443  
aug 15  
8/ P.O.  
aug 22

(Action  
completed.)

J. E. M. 23/8

(Index)

R. E. M. 23/8

Next Paper.

(7567)

7491

(Minutes.)

Please enter white

H.B. 17/8

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

FO 371 / 61785

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15 AUG 1947

TOP SECRET

E 7487

22 AUG 1947

Colonial Office,  
Downing Street,  
S.W. 1.

August 15, 1947.

I am afraid we have not had very much time to study your letter of the 5th August to Trafford Smith about the printed document containing the replies by the High Commissioner to Palestine to the Questionnaire from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in March 1944. As you know we had debates on the 12th or 13th August and they took up most of our time. The study which we and the Foreign Office had been able to give to it, however, up to yesterday was tending to lead towards the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to place these notes at the disposal of the Committee for two reasons. In the first place, it is clear from the document itself that it is based on a plan of partition involving an Association of Levant states. It will be most undesirable as you yourself point out to give a public indication at this stage that in 1944 a scheme of partition for Palestine was approved by a ministerial committee of the War Cabinet which was predicated upon an arbitrary adjustment of Arab sovereignty in the Middle East. Should such an impression become current shortly before the forthcoming General Assembly it would be a matter of the liveliest regret to the Foreign Office. We were, therefore, most anxious to scrutinize the notes minutely in order to ensure that no reference to this Association was apparent or implicit. The second reason was linked with difficulties which we are encountering over the proposal to gain the consent of the State Department to the submission to the Committee of the Brooke-Grady proposals. I mention in passing that the State Department are quite prepared to have this latter document presented to the Committee, together with its appendices, but only on the strict understanding that it will be made clear to the Committee that the United States Government did not and does not now endorse the scheme as a solution for the Palestine problem. Such a statement that the United States Government is still resolutely opposed to such a scheme would, we fear, be sufficient to eliminate, at least in the minds of some members of the Committee, the likelihood of acceptance in the United Nations of any federal autonomy plan. We are still in consultation with Washington on this point but if we are unable to present the Brooke-Grady proposals, then the only proposals of detail which have been submitted albeit confidentially by us to the Committee, will be those connected with partition. This might be judged by the Committee to indicate that this was the only policy which H.M.G. regarded as feasible.

In spite of the above considerations, on hearing from you by telephone yesterday that the Chairman was under the impression that the High Commissioner had virtually promised him the partition document and that you were under pressure to deliver it, we decided, after a brisk round-up of opinion last night, that on balance, the notes which you suggested submitting to the Committee should in fact go forward to them. We will be grateful to know, however, if you have reason to suppose that in discussing this questionnaire with the Chairman the High Commissioner indicated that it was in fact predicated upon a re-arrangement of Arab sovereignty in the Middle East. I need not again stress the undesirability of the Chairman expanding upon this topic to his colleagues.

/We agree

D.C. MACGILLIVRAY, Esq.

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Reference: FO 371 / 61785



We agree that the parts you indicate should be supplied in the form of a series of typed notes and that an explanatory note on the lines you suggest should be attached to each copy. In the draft note which you submit we would prefer to insert after the word "written" in the second line, "by the then High Commissioner", as we feel that this insertion will give the notes greater authority in the eyes of the Committee. I shall come later on in this letter to a suggestion for an addition to the explanatory note.

Let me now take the notes in turn and indicate the further amendments or deletions which appear to us to be advisable.

(a) Question 2:

Para. 4: Line 6. Delete "who will be in enjoyment of complete independence".

Para. 9. Omit last two sentences.

Annexure. Article IX. Conclude, "particularly, it shall have the right to station troops there".

I agree with you that there is no harm in leaving the second part of Article IX, but if we leave the letter (a) it might be taken by members of the Committee to mean that certain other points of detail of our security interests have been purposely omitted.

- (b) Question 3. No comment.  
Question 4. No comment.  
Question 5. No comment.  
Question 6. No comment.

(c) Question 7:

Line 2. Amend to read, "in an Arab area".

Para. 5: Line 11. Amend to "Arab state".

(d) Question 10:

I am afraid we have been unable to lay our hands on a copy of the map referred to. The map, as you know, was never printed. We therefore suggest that question 10 be not submitted to the Committee but as you stated that it would be of value to you in answering a question, we would, of course, have no objection to your using such information in it as may be intelligible without the map. So far as I can recollect, considerable detail about the mining concessions is given in the survey but I have not had time to check this. If a copy of the map comes to light in further searches, I shall, of course, send you a copy for your own information.

(e) Question 13:

Your para. (d). Omit section (i) in view of answer to question 16 and re-number section (ii) as (d).

/(f) Question 16:

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: **FO 371 / 61785**



(f) Question 16:

Delete para. 3 and add to end of para. 2, new sentence, "It will, therefore, be advisable to make participation in a Joint Railway Board obligatory from the outset, the clause to this effect being inserted in the relevant treaties".

Renumber subsequent paragraphs.

(g) Question 17:

Para. 2: Line 9. Delete, "as stated by the Ministerial Committee".

Para. 8: Line 8. Amend, "throughout the group" to, "in all three states".

(h) Question 18:

Para. 1: Line 4. Delete, "on behalf of the Guarantor Powers".

Line 6. Amend to read, "but it might be deemed unwise".

Para. 2: Line 1. Omit, "in the conditions which will obtain in the Levant States".

Para. 4: Line 2. Insert before "intervention", "international", and delete, "by the Powers".

Line 10. Delete, "of the Association".

Para. 5. Add at end, "assuming that Great Britain has and is exercising a right to station troops in the Jewish State".

Para. 6. Amend first 3 lines to read "in addition to these duties it is suggested that the following functions might be included in those assigned to the International Body".

Sub-para. (a). Delete references to other replies.

Sub-para. (b). Omit.

Re-number para. (c) as (b) and omit reference to other reply.

(i) Question 21:

Para. 3. Re-number as 2.

Line 1. Amend "Jewish state" to read, "other states".

Line 3. Amend "state" to, "states".

Line 5. After, "end", insert, "for the Jewish state".

Para. 4. Re-number as 3.

Line 1. For "Government" read, "Governments".

Line 8. Before "State", insert, "Jewish".

Annexure. Delete Section XI.

/(j) Question 24:

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1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference: **FO 371 / 61785**

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(j) Question 24:

Para. 5. As amended. Delete quotation marks.  
Begin, "It has frequently been suggested that".

Para. 6. For "quotation", read, "suggestion".

Para. 8, line 8. After, "Annexure", insert, "to the note on the establishment of Succession States".

Para. 19; line 5. Delete "two".

Para. 22. Line 6. For "Constitution", read, "Constitutions".

Line 8. For "Government", read, "Governments".

You asked for further information on the International Body and you will note that we have left reference to it in the text of the notes. We have not yet been able to investigate the relevant papers to discover the exact scope and functions envisaged for this Body but it is clear although the functions were worked out in some detail, the exact constitution of the Body and the source of its powers were necessarily left vague in early 1944. If questioned about the International Body by the Committee, the best line to take would be that at that stage in the development of international organization, H.M.G. were unable to define precisely the nature of the international supervision which clearly would be necessary for a partition of Palestine. They did, however, contemplate some supervisory body of permanent composition and representing the interested Powers which would be a sub-agency of the successor of the League of Nations. Some of the functions to be allotted to this Body are outlined in the note provided. If we can discover some further information for you on this point we will let you know immediately.

Information about the International Body, as indicated above, might usefully be added to the explanatory note which you propose to attach to the copy.

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

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Reference: **FO** 371 / 61785

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NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Registry  
No. *E*

Draft.

~~Top Secret.~~  
Secret.  
~~Confidential.~~  
Restricted.  
~~Open.~~

Telegram.

No. *1473*

(Date) *Aug 15<sup>th</sup>*

Repeat to :—

~~En Clair.~~

~~Code.~~

Cypher.

Distribution :—

*Files*

Copies to :—

*C.O.*

OUT FILE

F. O.,

Despatched

*15/8/1947*  
*3 55 P.M.*

*51*

*Immediate*

**SECRET.**

Following for MacGillivray

~~Mathieson's letter to you~~

An answer to your letter of

the 5th August is in to-day's bag.

You will notice that it contains  
amendments to Question 18 of the  
1944 paper.

2. We think however that no  
more need be said about the  
International Body than is contained  
in the penultimate paragraph of  
Mathieson's letter. We therefore endorse  
your suggestion that Question 18  
should not (repeat not) be  
submitted.

*H.B. 15/8*

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6

Reference:

**FO 371 / 61785**

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52

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION,

GENEVA

No. 1443.

D. 3.55.p.m. August 15th, 1947.

August 15th, 1947.

000

**IMMEDIATE**

**Secret.**

Following for McGillivray.

An answer to your letter of the 5th August is in to-day's bag. You will notice that it contains amendments to Question 18 of the 1944 paper.

2. We think however that no more need be said about the International Body than is contained in the penultimate paragraph of Mathieson's letter. We therefore endorse your suggestion that Question 18 should not (repeat not) be submitted.

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Reference:-

**FO** 371 / 61785

352

1947

E

E. 7491

53

PALESTINE

AUG 1947

Registry  
Number

E 7491/46/31

FROM

Jeffrey  
Cooper

No.

M.P.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

to India.

Aug. 6.

15

Eradication of Terrorism

Encloses Petition from number of Good  
Unionists in constituency. as suitable retribution  
being exacted from the terrorists in Palestine.  
Suggest complete eradication would not be  
impossible task.

Last Paper

E 7487

(Minutes.)

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

Dpt. Jeffrey  
Cooper  
M.P.

✓ 19 Aug

H. P.O.

Aug 19

7/ Jeffrey Cooper  
return  
(enc.) M.P. Aug 22

(Action  
completed)

J.E. 1021/8

(Index)

6/11/48

Next Paper

7493

38538



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Reference:

FO

371

61785



1. INT. SEC. 7-8-47.

2. Eastern Dept. - 7 or draft

Draft  
13.14.47  
August 6th 1947.

PK. 54  
7/8

E 7491

My dear Bevan,

No doubt you will have received petitions from many parts of the country with regard to suitable retribution being exacted from the terrorists in Palestine on account of the recent atrocities, in particular the hanging of two British sergeants.

I am enclosing one that I have received from a number of Trade Unionists in my constituency.

I am finding increasing indignation being expressed, as it is felt that with real determination and a full-scale probing of the underground terrorists in Palestine, the whole of this trouble could be rapidly eradicated. After all, Palestine is no larger than Wales and even Jewish sympathy does not lie entirely with the terrorists, so surely complete eradication of the terrorist movement would not be an insuperable task if it was tackled with determination and vigour.

I find my constituents express their chief disgust at the inaction characterising our policy in Palestine.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. E. Bevin, M.P.,  
Secretary of State  
Foreign Office  
Downing St.  
S.W.1.

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Registry

No. E4421/46/31

Top Secret.  
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Draft.

letter to  
Mr. Cooper, M.P.  
(?)  
from the EPS

Private Secretary  
first. H.  
14/8.

Draft based  
on C.O. notes

Copy C.O.

OUT FILE

159 55  
19 Aug

Dear Cooper,

You will remember that you wrote to me on the 6th August, enclosing a resolution from a group of trade unionists in your constituency who asked for immediate action to be taken against the terrorists in Palestine.

Under the Palestine Emergency Regulations, the High Commissioner has full powers to act against terrorism without reference back to London. He is of course in constant contact with the G.O.C., and he has agreed to every measure which has been proposed by the military during the recent series of outrages.

I am confident, therefore, that the authorities in Palestine have all necessary powers, and are making the most effective use of them which is possible in the circumstances. The many terrorist attempts which are  
/foiled

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61785

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foiled by prompt military or police action naturally do not get publicity in the press. That the success of counter-terrorist action is not more complete is due to the difficulty of operating against small groups of criminal fanatics, sheltering in the midst of a complex urban community and enjoying the sympathy of that community for their ~~aims~~ <sup>aims</sup> objectives, if not for their methods. The comparative immunity of the terrorists is primarily a result of the unwillingness of the Jewish community, led by the Jewish Agency, to give information to the police.

H-13. 14/8

Yours sincerely

(Sgd.) Ernest Bevin

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Reference:-

**FO 371 / 61785**

19th August, 1947.

You will remember that you wrote to me on the 6th August, enclosing a resolution from a group of trade unionists in your constituency who asked for immediate action to be taken against the terrorists in Palestine.

I am confident, therefore, that the authorities in Palestine have all necessary powers, and are making the most effective use of them which is possible in the circumstances. The many terrorists attempts which are foiled by prompt military or police action naturally do not get publicity in the press. That the success of counter-terrorist action is not more complete is due to the difficulty of operating against small groups of criminal fanatics, sheltering in the midst of a complex urban community and enjoying the sympathy of that community for their aims if not for their methods. The comparative immunity of the terrorists is primarily a result of the unwillingness of the Jewish community, led by the Jewish Agency, to give information to the police.

(Sqd.) Ernest Bevin.

**Geoffrey Cooper, Esq., M.P.,**

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61785

CT-3

E

E 7493

58

1947.

PALESTINE

16 AUG 1947

Registry Number

FROM

No.

Dated

Received in Registry

E 7493/46/31

P Q

M. Legal

Aug 13

Case Tail 1 Governor's Suspension

M. Legal asked for what reasons M. Charlton was suspended from his duties. What was previous record of this officer and what is to be his future disposal. M. Brockford. He was suspended for refusing to carry out execution of three Jewish terrorists. He is making inquiries.

Last Paper

7491

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

H-B. 1876

(Action completed)

(Index)

Next Paper

7494

38538

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4
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6

Reference:

FO 371 / 61785

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K

Question

59

## 591

Yes.

Preston.

ANSWERED 13 AUG 1947  
REPLY ATTACHED

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

**Dr. Segal** asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies for what reasons Mr. Charlton, the Governor of Acre Gaol, was suspended from his duties; what was the previous record of this officer in the Palestine Police Force; and what is to be his future disposal.

**Mr. Creech Jones:** Mr. Charlton was suspended for refusing to carry out the execution of three Jewish terrorists. This matter is the subject of an inquiry instituted by the High Commissioner for Palestine and I am awaiting his report on the results of the investigation.

7493

18 212 1147

(266)

[illegible]

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Reference: **FO 371 / 61785**

15:7	E	E 7494
	PALESTINE	16 AUG 1947

Registry Number } E 7494/46/31  
 FROM  
 No. } Legat.  
 Dated  
 Received in Registry } 15 Aug 1947

Content of Mr J. ROBERTS.  
 Legat. asked why Mikhoach was arrested  
 whether it was known that he had been in the  
 hands of the British officers. He was 11/2  
 ordered his arrest, whether he immediately released  
 must be considered. In March 1947, Mikhoach  
 was arrested under Reg. III. He is known to  
 have controlled terrorist organisations and has  
 consistently refused to co-operate with security  
 authorities.

(Minutes.)

MS. 167/8

Last Paper  
 7493  
 References  
 (Print)  
 (How disposed of)

(Action completed) 7/10/47	(Index) 7/10/47
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Next Paper

7491

32538

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Reference: FO 371 / 61785

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61 *to be*

### **Parliamentary Question**

Preston

16 AUG 1947

 $(265/6).$ 

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62

VISIT

# PALESTINE

## Mr. Rokach (Detention)

Dr. Segal asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why Mr. I. Rokach was placed under arrest; whether he is aware that this official risked his life to save the lives of two British officers kidnapped in January last; whether His Excellency the High Commissioner authorised his arrest; and whether he will seek to ease the existing tension in Palestine by considering his immediate release.

Mr. Creech Jones: Mr. I. Rokach was detained under Regulation III of Palestine Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945. He is known to have contacts with terrorist organisations but although he acted as a go-between in the incident referred to in January last, he has consistently refused to co-operate with the security authorities. The period of his detention is a matter for the local authorities.

1946

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Reference:-

FO 371 / 61785

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Reference: **FO 371 / 61785**

16 AUG 1947

EXTRACT FROM  
HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATES  
13 AUG 1947

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### Reference:

FO 371 61785

65

## PALESTINE.

11.38 a.m.

VISCOUNT LONG rose to call the attention of His Majesty's Government to the conditions in Palestine; and to move for Papers. The noble Viscount said: My Lords, in rising to address your Lordships on the Motion which stands in my name, I had no idea a week ago when I put this Motion on the Order Paper that this grave question of Palestine was to be discussed in another place, as it was yesterday. The sole reason that prompted me to put the Motion down was the amount of correspondence I was receiving, and have received, from all parts of the country expressing grave anxiety about the position in Palestine. Had I known that this was going to be discussed in another place I should have gone on with my Motion, and since reading the reply of the Under-Secretary in another place, I am bound to confess that my fears as to the future of Palestine during the holidays, when we are going to be away for at least eight weeks, have been added to rather than decreased.

With regard to the question that I was to raise and of which I gave private notice to the noble Viscount, Lord Hall, who is to reply, as to whether the High Commissioner had full powers to act without consultation with His Majesty's Government, I accept the reply given by the Secretary of State yesterday that he had. We come to the question of the Commander-in-Chief. We hear that there are vast Forces in Palestine at this moment—approximately, 100,000. Whether or not these Forces were being extended, the fact remains that terrorism is continuing. I give place to no one in my admiration of the patience and tolerance of our brilliant and magnificent troops in Palestine during this time; and I do not desire to criticize in any way the action of the Higher Command out there. But terrorism and crime increase in Palestine—alas! on both sides. I do not believe

that Great Britain is aimed at, but that there is a feud in which we, unfortunately, intervene. But, as it increases, our anxiety in this country increases.

Many of us are implicated in the matter. I have a son who may be going out and there are many thousands like him. We can take it. We proved that we could take it in the war, when many of us lost those of whom we were very fond. Then, however, there was an object, an enemy, and a policy—to win the war. We won the war, and no sacrifice was too great so long as England came out on top. What is the sacrifice we are called upon to make now? I believe in ruling or in getting out. Have we got enough troops in Palestine? Not very long ago one of our Judges was sitting in his Court out there; the Court was held up and the Judge kidnapped and taken prisoner. Are the greatest precautions being taken now so that our Judges are no longer held up in their work? It is this sort of thing that is making people here very anxious. Then we had the appalling crime of the hanging of the two N.C.O.'s—one of whom came from my own port and city of Bristol. How does it come about that these things can happen if we are properly organized? Is every precaution taken to see that our soldiers do not walk about in dribbles? Even as the noble Marquess, Lord Salisbury, was putting a recent question, a Ministry of Labour building out there was blown up, and three more of our police were killed. The position is getting worse day by day.

One thought we might get a little more encouraging news yesterday when the Secretary of State replied to the debate in another place. Apparently, we now have to wait further developments. I do not criticize that; but we are now told that we must wait four or five weeks before the results of certain investigations are known. I wish to ask the noble Viscount who is to reply whether a Committee is being set up. If not, would it not be wise to set one up before the House rises so that the result of the inquiries can be immediately investigated, and such action taken as may be necessary? Surely, whatever action is necessary should be taken at once. That, I believe, is what the people of this country are looking for, and what, so far, they have not received. I appreciate that many of your Lordships have had far greater experience

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Reference:

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[Viscount Long.]  
of this grave question than I have. Therefore, I do not wish to go into great detail, or to propound what I think should or should not happen. But I should like to express to His Majesty's Government the great anxiety felt by all the parents and wives of men serving in Palestine at this moment. They are getting more uneasy as time goes on.

But there is another aspect of the question, and that is the ships which convey Jews illegally to Palestine. These ships come from a port in a friendly country, a country with whom we have a treaty of friendship. These ships were allowed to leave, and I would like to ask His Majesty's Government whether we were informed that these Jews were boarding the ships, and if so, why did the French Government allow it to go? I should also like to ask whether representations have been made on this matter through our Ambassador in Paris. We are told that 4,000 Jews were illegally travelling on one ship to Palestine, and of course there are other ships. Who is paying for this? We are paying a considerable sum of money for our troops in Palestine. Are we to bear the whole burden of the extra cost caused by these ships?

The Under-Secretary of State in his reply yesterday said: "I think the French Government are feeding them." After four weeks, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies does not know what is happening to these Jews. Surely we can have a definite answer as to what is happening and who is paying for these ships and for the feeding of these Jews? As they came from France, I should have thought France would have paid her share. Why should the cost fall on this country? So with Italy. Exactly the same thing happened there prior to this incident; a ship tried to get into Palestine but eventually the people were transferred from it to Cyprus. Were there no means of acting through our Ambassador to Italy? After all, we have done a great deal for that country. On the other hand, in the case of a Swedish ship in a Swedish port, I understand that we made representations to stop that ship leaving that port to go and pick up illegal Jews. If it can be done there, why can it not be done with France and Italy?

Can the noble Viscount when he replies tell us whether these illegally-travelling people—I am very sorry for them; they have had an awful time in Central Europe—are being financed by the Communists? If they are being financed by the Communists, the country should be told, and we should know then how to deal with this matter. But there is a complete silence. I am proud to say that I have amongst my friends a considerable number of Jews; I mean that with all sincerity. They subscribe to the fund in this country which, very properly, has been in existence for many years, to help their kith and kin in Central Europe. Two of those prominent Jews said to me the other day, "I wonder where this money really goes?" I am not making any insinuation against the Association, but do the Government know, as I am sure they must know because there is this Treasury ban on money, where this money is going, whether it is really getting into the right hands to help the Jews who are allowed to be sent to Palestine or whether it is getting into the hands of Communists who are using it deliberately to stab England in the back?

There are other questions that I would like to raise, but I do not propose to detain your Lordships much longer, except to say this. Having read this reply on the part of His Majesty's Government that everything is to be postponed, that the Minister in another place regrets that he really cannot answer that, that it is all very difficult, I am bound to say that it is all very difficult. No one abhors riots more than I do, and you must not try the patience of people too long. You must try to help them. Tell them the facts and England will stand up to anything, but you go on putting it off and putting it off and shelving it. After the five weeks that these ships have been in port you can only answer "I think." In these circumstances it is right and proper that this Motion should be moved on the floor of your Lordships' House to-day before we go for our holiday. I beg to move for Papers.

11.53 a.m.

THE MARQUESS OF READING: My Lords, if I may say so, I think that the noble Viscount who moved this Motion did well—I say this very respectfully—to confine himself, in discussing his Motion, to the immediate situation and not

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to embark upon a longer-term view of a matter which is still under consideration and, one hopes, is possibly approaching decision by a Committee of the United Nations. I do not propose to follow the noble Viscount point by point. The matter is for the Government to deal with, but I might perhaps say one word which I hope may be of some reassurance to him on one matter which he raised towards the end of his speech. He talked about a fund existing in this country for the purpose of assisting Jews in distress in Germany and Central Europe. I think I know the fund to which he is referring. If I do, I have been associated with it since its foundation in the early 'thirties. I think my noble friend Viscount Samuel was its first President and I do not think that any of your Lordships would accuse either of us or the others of the Jewish community who are responsible for the conduct of that fund—

VISCOUNT LONG: I was not attempting to accuse anybody here.

THE MARQUESS OF READING: I quite accept that. I am not making any point against the noble Viscount. I make the general observation that I do not think that those responsible for the conduct of that fund would be accused by those who knew them of having Communist sympathy or failing to take proper precautions to see that such funds as left this country for the benefit of Jews on the Continent were used for those purposes and only for those purposes, and that every effort was made, and I believe most successfully made, to seal off any possibility of those funds going astray and reaching undesirable destinations.

I only want to say one or two possibly somewhat disconnected words, reflections which have been borne in upon me by the course of recent events. The first is this. In saying this and in saying anything else that I say today, I would make it clear that I have no authority to speak for the Jewish community in this country or indeed for anybody except myself, but I have an obvious interest in knowing, so far as one can, what the prevailing view is. Perhaps I may take this opportunity of indicating on one or two points what I believe that view to be. I have read on frequent occasions lately statements and exhortations from perfectly friendly

sources appealing to the Jews of this country to use their influence with the terrorists in Palestine. At the first approach there is, of course, nothing in the least improper in that. Indeed, it would be quite right that the Jews of this country should be asked to use their influence, but it is no good asking them to use their influence if they have none. I sometimes wonder, when people exhort us here to use our influence with the terrorists in Palestine, what action they have in mind that we should take. What do they conceive that we can do in any way to moderate or restrain the activities of these wild and irresponsible men? We who do not agree with them and are at the same time Jews are probably the people in the world who have the least influence with them, and all I would say on that is that it really is no good issuing vague exhortations to the Jewish community in this country to exercise an influence which they do not possess and which in the very circumstances of the case they are the persons least likely to possess.

I only wish—I think that is common to the whole of the Jewish community here—that we had some influence that we could use, because it is not an attractive position for any of the Jews here, perhaps particularly, if I may say so, for those thousands of Jews who in the past years served in His Majesty's Forces. We read now from day to day the horrible and squalid story of the events in Palestine. I think it is true to say of the past that in every country a great danger to the Jewish community of that country has been the growth of a fanatical and perfervid spirit of nationalism. It is a terrible thing, perhaps particularly for Jews themselves, to see even a small section of Jews, even confined to that one country of Palestine, attacked by this same deadly violence which has been the destruction of so many of their fellows in the past. It does not make it any better that a considerable quantity of that violence is injected from outside and from a section of a country with which otherwise this country is on the friendliest terms and, in the interests of the peace of the world should remain upon the friendliest terms. I believe it is absolutely true to say that the Jewish community in this country view with increasing disgust, detestation,

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[The Marquess of Reading.]  
and dismay, the campaign of vituperation carried on by a section, probably numerous and certainly vociferous, of the Jewish community in the United States, in which virulence of expression seems to be equalled only by ignorance and distortion of fact. It is a tragic situation, when the great need of the world is peace, that the opportunity should be taken by any section of any community to go to the lengths of excess, of incitement and ex-citation which that particular section, by no means representing the whole of the Jewish community of the United States, has allowed itself to achieve.

Having said that, I want to say only one more thing. Hidden behind the dust of this unhappy conflict there still remain, either in the camps or elsewhere, many tens of thousands of those who were the inhabitants of the concentration camps in the days of the liberation of Germany, now two and a quarter years ago. I have seen it said that these two problems are quite separate, and that it is wrong to confuse the problem of Palestine with the problem of the ultimate settlement of these persons. I have enough personal experience to know that you cannot separate those two problems. In connexion with the same Fund that I referred to earlier on, in the years before the war, when there were many thousands of refugees fleeing from Germany and Austria to the sanctuary of this country—a fact which the section of American Jewry to which I have just referred seems now conveniently to forget—and when those many thousands of Jews were given temporary sanctuary here on their way to their ultimate destinations, those of us who were responsible for the organization which received them here looked after them during their stay and intended, if the war had not come, to send them on to their ultimate home, found ourselves beating against one barred and bolted door after another.

I do not think the experience in the short interval of the post war years has been very different. Whether one sympathizes with the ideological considerations which turn many Jews' thoughts to Palestine, or whether one's conscience—whether it be a Jewish or a Gentile conscience—is stirred by the plight of these unhappy people, there are these two considerations, to be borne in mind. First of all, from whatever aspect, what-

ever state of mind they may have started at the time of liberation, I believe it is true to say now that their hopes are concentrated ultimately upon finding a home in Palestine, amongst people who want to receive them, rather than being given a home in some other country, amongst people who receive them out of kindness and charity, but perhaps with just a little hesitation and reluctance—enough to destroy the welcome.

I hope, therefore, that the Government have not forgotten the position of these people, and will do something in order to give them at least some hope upon which to live, looking forward to the time when they may achieve—or at least the majority of them—what is, perhaps, the only ambition now left to them in life. Some of them may take the view that they have earned, by what they have undergone during these past years, some right to a little consideration in the choice which is made as to their future. I do not propose to elaborate that, but merely to state it as a point of view which is present in many of their minds. My Lords, I know it is difficult. I know that the reply which is made, and cogently made, by the Arabs in that part of the world: That it is for the other countries to share with them in the absorption of this population.

One has, I think, always to bear in mind, firstly, what they have gone through; and, secondly, one thing of which I am satisfied, the fact of where their hopes lie for the future. The picture at this moment may be sufficiently sombre. It is not easy to see a rift in the clouds which hang over Palestine, but at the same time there may, perhaps, be just this one brighter reflection. In the past few years, not once but many times in this House and in another place, there have been debates, sometimes acrimonious, certainly by no means unanimous, on the subject of India, and the policy to be followed in regard to the future status of that country. It is not long now since in both Houses a policy was approved, with almost, if not quite, complete unanimity by all Parties, which it was generally hoped would lead to a lasting settlement of the Indian problem. That example, perhaps, gives us a little foundation and hope that the time may not be too long deferred when, in this House and another place, we may welcome a solution of a kindred problem.

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in Palestine, and that as a result there may return to that country the peace which is the ultimate and overwhelming desire of all sections of opinion.

12.9 p.m.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DERBY: My Lords, in the unavoidable absence of the most reverend Primate, I find myself called upon to say a few words on behalf of those who habitually sit on these Benches. Let me say at once with what deep sympathy every member of your Lordships House must have listened to the very moving speech which we have just heard from the noble Marquess. Let me say, too, that we share to the full the distress and horror to which he has given expression, and which everyone else must feel at the present state of affairs in Palestine and at the mounting toll of outrages and crimes by which that unhappy country's immediate history is being disfigured.

During these recent years of bloodshed and outrage, cruelty and violence, the world has supped full of horrors, and the mind is in danger of being hardened and habituated to the story of them. They become familiar, too familiar, to us all. It is important that we should not allow ourselves to give way to the idea that crimes of violence are either inevitable or excusable, or that the guilt or heinousness of them is in the least degree mitigated by repetition. Having said that, I would go on to say that the Christian Church cannot in principle identify itself with Zionism. The legitimate claim of the Jews in Palestine is not to the possession of the country but to a National Home there. Whether that home can be so extended as to take in all the displaced Jews from Europe who would desire to migrate thither is a question of obvious difficulty, and the noble Marquess who has just spoken himself recognized, by implication, that it might be impracticable for Palestine to receive them all. But the claim to a National Home—

THE MARQUESS OF READING: I was talking about concentrations; I was not speaking of the whole population of Jews.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DERBY: Of course, in the last resort, it is a question of arithmetic. But the claim of the Jews to a National Home in Palestine—within the limits of what is practicable—which an

Englishman wishes to see generously interpreted, rests with us not on any literalist interpretation of Old Testament prophecy but on the Balfour Declaration. Whether that Declaration was wise or not, it was made; and it stands. And whether or not conflicting promises, or promises not easily reconciled, were made both to Arab and to Jew, it is in any case obvious that neither Arab nor Jew can be excluded from Palestine. In the end they must share the country between them; nor is there any intrinsic reason why they should not, in the long run, do so to their mutual advantage.

In saying that I am echoing the hope to which the noble Marquess has himself given expression. They must in the end share the country between them. But to say that, of course, is to view the problem with a rational judgment, and the actual situation has become terribly entangled in irrational passions, so that the voice of reason has become wellnigh silenced. It has been silenced by a number of factors: Firstly, the more extreme claims made by the Zionists; secondly, the unscrupulous agitation on behalf of Zionism carried on by unwise friends of the Jews in many parts of the world; and, above all, as the noble Marquess has emphasized, by the sinister exploitation of Zionism by interests extraneous to Palestine and not friendly to this country. Another important factor has been the development and continuance of the lamentable and shocking gangsterism which all right-minded and civilized persons deplore, and by which the cause of the Jews in Palestine has been so grievously prejudiced.

Jews and Arabs, Israel and Islam, both have religious interests in Palestine. So also have Christians. Apart from the fact that Palestine has been in the past, as it will be again in the future, whenever tranquility has been restored, the goal of religious pilgrimages, Christians of whatever ecclesiastical colour, whether or not they are habituated to regard with sympathy the idea of veneration for Holy Places and pilgrimages thereto, can never disinterest themselves from the fate of the land which was the scene of our Lord's earthly life—the country, as Shakespeare says:

"Over whose acres walk'd those  
bless'd Feet,  
Which [nineteen] hundred years ago  
were nail'd  
For our advantage on the bitter Cross."

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[The Lord Bishop of Derby.]

Christians can never forget that our Lord came of a Jewish mother and was humanly of Jewish race. The record of Christian nations and of Governments and peoples ostensibly Christian, has, in the matter of their treatment of the Jews, too often been a black one. The record of the post-Christian and neo-Pagan regime which recently held sway in Germany has been without parallel in its vileness and horror, and is to-day universally execrated. Unhappily, it is not even to-day needless to draw attention to the fact that there are flagrant manifestations of anti-Semitism utterly irreconcilable with the spirit of Jesus Christ. Nothing can be more irreconcilable with His spirit than anti-Semitism in all its forms.

To-day in this country, to our shame, the spirit of anti-Semitism, provoked very irrationally by recent outrages in Palestine, is beginning sporadically to manifest itself. It is a spirit and a temper and an attitude towards the Jewish race which is in itself utterly out of keeping with our traditions and with what we like to hold to be true of our national character. Alike in the name of the religion which the majority of people in this country still claim to profess and in the name of reason and humanity, I express the hope that these incipient exhibitions of the mood and temper of anti-Semitism may quickly cease. I cannot admire the logic of those who, because of the outrages in Palestine by criminals of Jewish race, attack their own fellow citizens of Jewish race here in England. There appears to be clear evidence that active terrorism, even in Palestine, is confined to a small section of the population, whose activities are not supported—and in fact are condemned—by the majority of the Jews themselves, who themselves stand in terror of the terrorists. Those activities receive nothing but horrified condemnation from British Jewry. Therefore, anti-Semitism in England is without excuse, and I am confident that your Lordships will join with me in the Prayer that it may speedily cease.

12.19 p.m.

LORD GRENFELL: My Lords, during the last year of the war I had the honour to serve as liaison officer on the training side of the War Department of the United States. There, in our deliberations and conferences, the factor which governed our actions was whether a particular

course would save the life of one American soldier. If it would it was worth it. I believe that in our deliberations to-day, and in all dealings in the future, we should adopt that theory. Would any action we could take save the life of one soldier, sailor, airman, policeman or civilian serving his country in or round the coast of Palestine? If so it would be worth taking. In 1936 I went out to Palestine with the 1st Division, under the then General Sir John Dill, the late lamented Field-Marshal. Though where I was by the coast one had little in those days of the kind of warfare—I must call it warfare—that is going on now, one found that it was the most tiring, wearing and difficult form of military service possible. Now one never knows who is one's enemy, and our men never know from whence information is going to be given to the present enemy, who are, of course, the terrorists. In those days, any fighting that took place went on more in the hills and in the open. Now, to a great extent, it takes place in the towns. Small bands, like snakes, strike and are gone. So I would not under estimate in any way the difficulties which face the Government and the troops in bringing in the men concerned. And may I, in passing, join with everyone else who has spoken on this question in paying my humble tribute to all who have served so loyally, so well and so bravely in Palestine?

May I now turn for one minute to the subject of the aftermath of the dastardly double murder which has recently taken place? Can the noble Viscount who is to reply tell us whether there is any hope of the co-operation of the Jewish community in tracing not only the men responsible but also others who are taking part in these dastardly attacks? If there is not, I cannot help feeling that we must, from every point of view, put Palestine under Martial Law. Further, may I ask: Can the noble Viscount assure the House that if—as has been said—there is to be a reduction in the Armed Forces in the near future, Palestine will not be denuded of what Forces are there now? As I have said, what takes place out there is an exhausting and wearing battle of the nerves; and unless there are full reliefs, unless there is full leave, it is possible that tempers may get so frayed that there may be an incident which we would all deprecate. For that reason I believe that it is essential that we should keep up the

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strength which we have out there; and, not only that: If necessary, we should not hesitate to increase it. In closing my few remarks I would express the hope that everything possible may be done to speed up consultations and to relieve the intolerable situation in which our soldiers, sailors, police and all serving in Palestine are placed. I hope that the noble Viscount will be able to give a clear indication of policy to be followed in the future in order that we may dispel the feeling, the existence of which I fear I must admit, that we are as a ship without a rudder, sailing in a stormy sea.

12.25 p.m.

LORD ALTRINCHAM: My Lords, I am sure that your Lordships, in all parts of the House, will agree that the noble Viscount who sits behind me did well to put down this Motion for discussion to-day. It enable us to express our detestation and our horror at the crimes to which our troops are being submitted in Palestine. It also enables us to voice our deep and profound admiration for the manner in which they are bearing themselves under this most terrible strain. The situation in Palestine is indeed grave, and it may at any moment lead to a situation even more serious. That, speaking for myself, is one of the reasons why I am glad that this House is not adjourning for more than a short time. It is quite possible that things might happen in Palestine of which we should really have to take account in Parliament and on which we should express our views to the Government.

The situation is indeed a horrible one, and I feel that it is most horrible because the young men who are serving us there—at any rate in the junior ranks—are young men who can be forgiven for not understanding the kind of responsibility which we undertook in Palestine. It was undertaken in a past generation, and it later was universally—or at least very widely—declared to have been a mistaken responsibility for us to undertake. These young men can be forgiven for not realizing what we were at when we undertook it. They can be forgiven for not seeing any good moral or material purpose, or any national or international advantage, in the kind of duties which they have to carry out. That I think is the most terrible part of the situation. And that feeling is widely held. The feeling expressed by many of our men in Palestine is: "Why should we

have to put up with all this? Why do we not just give it up?" For my part I hope that that feeling will not come to a head. As the right reverend Prelate has said, we put our hand to the Balfour Declaration. We did undertake the mandate, and we cannot abdicate it until some authority—which, in my opinion, can only be the United Nations, either takes it over or is prepared to support us in a course which we ourselves are prepared to approve and to undertake.

The behaviour of our troops in Palestine has been absolutely splendid, and it reflects the greatest credit on all ranks. But it is a terrible tragedy—and here again I agree with the right reverend Prelate—that the world does not seem to look with horror, as we do, on what is happening in Palestine. Civilized countries are taking these things almost for granted—as if we deserved what we are getting, as if there were no reason to sympathize with us. This is so in America and in France and, I believe, also in Italy and other countries. It is particularly regrettable that there should be this state of opinion in America and in France with regard to this matter. The behaviour of the French Government over the question of the emigrant ships, which sailed from France and were sent back, seems to me to be a matter on which, as one of the oldest friends of France in this country, I believe that one should speak frankly. There is no hope for France or for ourselves, in my opinion, in our discharge of the common responsibilities which we bear in the Mediterranean, and in that part of the world generally, unless we co-operate all along the line. I am bound to say that the attitude which the French Government have adopted with regard to our difficulties in Palestine is not a ground for sympathy with them in their own great difficulties in North Africa. I think that it ought to be realized in France that if they are asking for sympathy—as they are—they must be prepared to accord sympathy to us, and if they are asking for co-operation they must also be prepared to accord it to us.

We cannot throw up the sponge in Palestine—on that I insist—but it is our bounden duty to shorten the period of uncertainty by any means in our power. Perhaps the noble Viscount may be able to tell us something about that. When

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[Lord Altrincham.]

can we count on getting some decision from the United Nations? It seems to be a question of many weeks, but we are bound to do our utmost to shorten that period if we can. We owe that to the country and to the men on the spot. I think that may be done if we take measures in Palestine which will tend to show the urgency of a decision. International conferences are very apt to drift without adequate regard to what is happening on the spot about which they are deliberating, and I think we are bound to take all the steps we can to show how desperately urgent the decision on Palestine now is.

I agree with the noble Lord, Lord Grenfell, that it is a case for declaring Martial Law over a much wider area, or in certain specified areas. I hesitate to offer military advice to the military authorities there. They know much better than we can. I know that the answer of the Government when these suggestions are made is always that the military and civil authorities there, the High Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding, have got absolute authority to do whatever they think right. I do not think that is enough. It means a great deal for men carrying such responsibilities if they are sure the atmosphere behind them is cordial, and that in whatever measures they take they will be supported. It is not enough to say that they can do so. They must know that in whatever they do they will be supported in this country. The situation has reached that point. I think more consideration should be given to the imposition of Martial Law, at any rate in certain areas, or in wider areas than it has yet been tried—if not Martial Law, at any rate a much greater control of roads. All kinds of crimes are committed on thoroughfares, the stealing of lorries or taxis or something of that kind. The noble Lord described the kind of fighting which went on in the hills. These horrors are now taking place in towns and roads, and the control of roads is a vital matter. I wonder whether the convoy system might not be tried in order to get a greater control of traffic on the roads. It has been used very successfully in such conditions elsewhere. Again, one hesitates to make these suggestions, but I think the more we show how deeply concerned we are, even by throwing out suggestions that are not practical on the spot, the

more we shall help and comfort the people bearing these responsibilities.

I have one other suggestion. I am not at all satisfied by the reasons given yesterday in another place by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Government's refusal to impose collective fines. Collective fines are a proper measure of retribution when a whole community is obviously responsible, and the time has come when we must face the fact that the whole Jewish community in Palestine is responsible. They are not co-operating with the Government. These things could not take place if the Jewish Agency and the many great instruments of power that the Agency command were co-operating with the Government. In that case we are entitled to say that the whole community are to blame, and the whole community must take the responsibility. I press that because we imposed collective fines on the Arabs. If we imposed collective fines on the Arabs, what reason have we for not imposing them on the Jews? The only fine imposed was to increase the cost of petrol when the Jews attacked the refinery at Haifa. That fell alike on Arabs and Jews. It is all very well to reply that some of the fine is to be spent on social services for the Arabs. Why should they have extra taxation because the Jews destroy a refinery? That is no justification for the course which the Government took, or at any rate approved. I think that to force on the Jews the realization that the whole of the Jews have the responsibility is deeply in the interests of Jews in Palestine, in this country, and throughout the world, because I do not believe they realize the extent to which the Jewish cause is suffering throughout the world as a result of what is happening in Palestine.

Finally, if the United Nations are going to delay, if we are going to find endless debate, decisions postponed and the strain continuing on our people until it becomes unbearable, I think the Government should consider demanding a denunciation of the crimes in Palestine from the United Nations, which they have not yet made. Astonishing as it may be, the United Nations have not denounced these crimes. The Government should demand the denunciation of these crimes and corrective action by the United Nations, if they go on while a decision is being reached. After all, that is what the United Nations exist

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for, and one of the most terrible things is that there has been no sign of moral indignation amongst the peoples of the United Nations about what is occurring in Palestine.

I could not agree more than I do with the right reverend Prelate the Bishop of Derby, who I see has left his place, about the dangers of nationalism at the present time. It is the tragedy of tragedies that the Jews, who have always been one of the great cements between different nations, should now have developed an extreme nationalism of their own, and are not only pursuing an ideal, bad in the Holy Land, against the spirit of the age in the Holy Land, but pursuing an ideal which rouses up nationalism against them in other countries and causes this terrible wave of anti-Semitism. Everybody loathes anti-Semitism, but we can see why it arises and we must do our utmost to restrain it. If what is happening in Palestine continues, you will see whether anti-Semitism does not spread. Human nature simply will not stand it.

Here is the acid test for the United Nations. The United Nations were formed to bridge national differences and to broaden and transmute national purposes, to try and check the bitterness and narrowness of nationalism. Here the United Nations should be on their own ground. The noble Lord in his speech referred to the example of India. It is, in one sense, I agree, a cause for hope, but in another, surely there is no member of this House who does not regret that India is now partitioned and a conflict of nationalisms is going to take place there. That, I hope, will not be the case in Palestine. I have always felt that if racial and National co-operation cannot be established in the Holy Land, the birth-place of three great religions, in which the whole monotheistic world is deeply concerned—Christian, Moslem and Jew alike—if the United Nations cannot secure agreement and co-operation between the nations living there, is there any hope in the world?

12.39 p.m.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (VISCOUNT HALL): My Lords, the quality of the debate to which we have just listened has justified the noble Viscount in initiating it, as he has done to-day. His Majesty's Government have no complaint at all to register that there

should be on two succeeding days debates in your Lordships' House and in the House of Commons, and I feel that I should at once express my deep appreciation for the very helpful speeches which have been made by those of your Lordships who have participated in the debate here. We are quite conscious of the anxiety and concern in the minds of the people of this country with regard to the present situation in Palestine.

While I do not want to single out any one of the speeches which have been made, I would like to say that it is some time since I have listened to a more profound, timely, important, and effective speech than that of the noble Marquess, Lord Reading. I have no doubt as to the attitude of, shall I say, almost every member of the Jewish population in this country concerning this question of Palestine. The speech itself was necessary to indicate to nations outside of our own that that is their attitude. Again, I think the speech is timely for the remarks which he made as to the attitude of a substantial proportion of Jewry in America. I do hope the noble Marquess's speech will be read in its entirety (I wish it could have been heard) not only by Jewry in this country and America, but by the populations in these two countries and, indeed, throughout the world. It may then well assist in bringing about the peaceful solution which all of us desire to this very difficult and long problem.

Many questions have been raised in the course of this debate, and I shall attempt to deal with them. I should say at once that the last crime which was committed in Palestine (I am referring to the murder of Sergeants Martin and Paice) was in some respects the worst crime committed in a series of dastardly crimes. These two British soldiers were innocent of offence against the murderers, or, indeed, against Jewry. Their only duty was that of maintaining order—the responsibility which British arms have been called upon to undertake, and without which it would not be possible for the very large increase in the Jewish population in Palestine, and without which there would be no prospect of a Jewish National Home, whatever interpretation one can put upon that. Following these murders, there has been a vicious circle of terror and retaliation, with resultant loss of life in Palestine, and the outbreak of anti-Jewish feeling in this

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[Viscount Hall.]  
country, which in turn has resulted in rioting and much anti-Semitism.

I would like to say how much I agree with the right reverend Prelate who intervened in this debate, in what he said concerning the attitude of His Majesty's Government and the people of this country to those who participate in such actions. It is quite contrary to British feeling and British justice. I feel that I ought to say that this is a danger signal which cannot be ignored. I would that those who are charged with responsibilities in Palestine (I refer particularly to the Jewish Agency) could have their attention specially drawn to such actions as we have seen in this country during the last few weeks. I think I can assure British Jewry that these actions are the actions of misguided persons, who have not the support and sympathy of the British people in their conduct. It is useless to attempt to justify those persons who are responsible by indulging in acts some 3,000 or 4,000 miles away from the scene of the outrages in Palestine.

When this question was last debated in your Lordships' House, I dealt very fully with the effect which illegal immigration had upon the present situation in Palestine. On this occasion I will say no more than that the worst threat to good relations is the continuance of this illegal campaign which is not only hardening but embittering the Arab feeling, and is also stirring up a passion and hatred against the British, and particularly the British administration in Palestine. I agree entirely with the remarks of the noble Lord who spoke last. I do not propose to deal fully with illegal immigration, because I am sure the noble Viscount, Lord Long, if he will read the remarks which I made on that occasion, will find that I did give concrete evidence of the source of revenue without which this illegal practice could not be continued. I know of no Communist organization—not that I should—which is behind it. I am convinced that if financial support were withheld from the United States, illegal immigration could not be carried out to the extent which it has been practised during the course of the last eighteen months, if at all. Further financial assistance from the United States, and possibly some from other countries, has provided for the very large increase in this traffic.

The very worst case of course is that of the ship "President Warfield." That is a ship of 1,800 gross standard tonnage, which carried no fewer than 4,600 illegal immigrants. The attempt was made to land them in Palestine, and they are now housed in merchant ships of a tonnage of some 26,000 tons off the coast of France. The passengers in this ship left France with forged Colombian visas, in defiance of French regulations and of the requirements of the international conventions for the safety of life at sea and respecting the Plimsoll Line or load lines. As I said on a previous occasion, some of these ships would never have reached the Palestinian coast had it not been for the assistance which they received from the Royal Navy. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was in Paris at the time of the ship's departure, and in fairness to the French Government I should say that this ship was held up in France for nearly three months as a result of the attitude of the French Government. She did not leave with the approval or the consent of the French Government, but slipped her cables about three o'clock, or very early in the morning. She did not leave with the number of immigrants in her which arrived in the territorial waters of Palestine. These ships leave ports in France or Italy and at different points on the voyage collect more immigrants. My right honourable friend the Foreign Secretary raised this matter with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and His Majesty's Government have since maintained close contact with the French Government through the British Embassy in Paris.

The situation which has arisen has placed His Majesty's Government in a very difficult position. As noble Lords know, illegal immigrants who have been intercepted are taken to Cyprus. It is not that His Majesty's Government are unsympathetic to the entry of illegal immigrants into Palestine, for since the end of the quota of 75,000 under the White Paper no fewer than 30,000 immigrants have been received in Palestine and at the present time there are waiting in Cyprus some 15,000 or 16,000 persons who attempted illegally to enter Palestine. That number does not include those who are at present off the South Coast of France on the three ships to which I have referred. This matter is very costly and

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expensive to His Majesty's Government; it is no use pretending that it is not. We have to keep a number of ships of the Royal Navy on patrol, and there is no ship which arrives in Palestine conveying illegal immigrants that we consider fit to take them from Palestine to Cyprus. Indeed, we have to provide something like three or four times the accommodation, because we would never expect persons to travel in such miserable unseaworthy hulks as those in which the persons responsible for this illegal immigration expect the illegal immigrants to travel. I wonder sometimes whether this is done purely for propaganda purposes, bearing in mind the possibility of something happening.

The noble Viscount, Lord Long, asked me whether the French forbade the ship to leave. Of course they did. The guards, however, were inadequate, and the cables were cut and the ship left. The noble Viscount then asked who feeds the immigrants. During the voyage from Palestine back to France, of course, His Majesty's Government were responsible, and the people were fed by ships' stores. Since their arrival in France they have been fed by French charitable organizations, and that is the position at the present time. There has been some criticism about the way in which those illegal immigrants are housed. I gave your Lordships the conditions under which they travelled to Palestine and I leave to your Lordships' imagination the conditions under which they are existing at the present time.

The attitude of the French Government is that they are quite prepared to receive these immigrants if they leave the ships voluntarily. They have camps provided for them, but they have informed His Majesty's Government that they will not take steps to remove them forcibly. Up to the present time there are some 130 who have left these ships. It may be, as a result of much propaganda in the ships which could not be prevented, that those who occupy the ships at the present time imagine that if they wait or stay long enough they will be taken either to Palestine or to Cyprus. Even at the expense of repetition of what was said by the Colonial Under-Secretary in another place last night, I do say that it is the present intention of His Majesty's Government that those 4,400 illegal im-

migrants aboard those illegal ships will not be taken either to Palestine or to Cyprus. We do hope that they themselves will realize what the position is.

Noble Lords will remember that the noble Viscount, Lord Long, said that he was satisfied that the High Commissioner's powers, as explained by the Colonial Secretary in another place yesterday—and, indeed, the powers given to the military—are sufficient. Therefore there is hardly any need for me to reply now to that question, other than to take up the point which was referred to by the noble Lord, Lord Altrincham. I was always under the impression that he, with his vast experience, thought that matters of this kind should be left largely to the men on the spot, provided that they have all the powers which are necessary. I want to assure him that in order to deal with an emergency no powers are withheld, and that there is complete collaboration between the military and the civil authorities. If, of course, there is time for consultation on matters of long-term policy, then consultations take place between them.

LORD ALTRINCHAM: Would the noble Viscount forgive my interrupting? I should hate to think that anything I said could be interpreted as meaning that I suggested any interference with the discretion of the men on the spot. That was the last thing which I intended. I am sure that the decision should be left to them. But having been a man on the spot myself I know that what the man on the spot can do depends very much upon the atmosphere of the Government at home, and whether he is going to be supported out and out in whatever he does. That was the point I wished to make.

VISCOUNT HALL: I can give the noble Lord an assurance, with possibly one exception, and that was the one to which he referred—namely, collective fines. As that is so, I shall not deal further with that particular question.

The noble Viscount then asked me what was the position of isolated cases of persons who are travelling, or who have to undertake responsibilities, and whether the Security Forces are sufficient to protect them. In the nature of things it is not always possible to guarantee the security of our Forces when they are

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[Viscount Hall.]

engaged upon certain operations. Travel on roads is confined to essential duty or to journeys in convoys. When travelling, a party of British civilians, if not in convoy, must apply for and obtain appropriate armed escort. No officer or man is allowed to go outside his camp unarmed; nor is he allowed outside the camp or security zone unless accompanied by three others who are all armed. All vehicles carry at least one armed man beside the driver, and in dangerous areas they always move in pairs. Every possible protection is given to troops on any particular task in the cities. Moreover, in towns military and police patrol the streets that are within bounds.

Instructions have been sent out to make it clear that there are no circumstances in which security instructions can be waived, other than by order from the highest authority. Troops have not been allowed to go into cinemas, restaurants or other public places. It will be realized that these regulations are very irksome and restrictive. They are, however, considered necessary in view of the situation in Palestine. May I here join with other noble Lords who have intervened in this debate in expressing again, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the greatest appreciation of the forbearance, patience, and bravery with which not only the troops, but the police and civilian authorities are undertaking their difficult and very distasteful task?

The question of Martial Law has been raised. I do not know whether the inference was that Martial Law should apply throughout the whole of Palestine. Those of your Lordships, who, like the noble Lord, Lord Grenfell, have had long experience in Palestine, particularly appreciate what it would mean in numbers of troops and expense to apply Martial Law throughout the whole of Palestine. Indeed, there is scarcely any need; for, after all, it must be remembered that two-thirds of the population in Palestine are Arabs, and little has been said about the Arab situation during the course of this debate. Fortunately up to the present time, with one or two exceptions, the Arabs have been orderly, and indeed have assisted the civilian administration in every possible way. Had it been possible to obtain the co-operation of the Jewish community terrorism could not have lasted very long.

It is true, as has been said, that terrorist groups in Palestine are made up of a small number of fanatical persons who assume that acts such as they are carrying out will bring nearer the solution of the Palestine problem. The trouble is that not only do they carry out these acts but they terrorize almost the whole of the Jewish community. If the Jewish Agency itself, in addition to expressing their sympathy and passing resolutions to throw in the whole of their support whole-heartedly, could bring Haganah into full and complete co-operation, terrorists would not remain in Palestine—any longer than they would remain in this country if the whole community were in opposition to them. That is the difficulty in Palestine at the present time, and that is why the defence emergency regulations now contain a regulation by which a form of statutory Martial Law can be imposed in certain areas when required. This is considered more satisfactory than Martial Law, because the authorities can cordon off various areas and take complete control of them, as has been done in Tel Aviv and in Nathania.

The noble Viscount, Lord Long, asked whether I could say something concerning the outrage at the Labour Office in Jerusalem. This outrage took place shortly before the time at which the Office closed. It is a building which is situated in the Jewish area of Jerusalem, and in the present security conditions only Palestinian staff work there. At irregular times, and under escort, supervisory visits are made by members of British executive authorities, who carry on their own office duties from a security zone. The entry of visitors during office hours is controlled by doorkeepers, who were held up by the terrorists, but the alarm signal for clearing the building of staff—the majority of whom were present at the time when the bomb was placed—functioned successfully, with the result that casualties were reduced to a very small proportion. Outside office hours the building is guarded by two civilian Palestinian watchmen. It will be recognized, however, that it is impossible to guard every Government office, other than those in the security zones, sufficiently to prevent the entry of a determined gang of attackers or saboteurs, and that the most that can be done is to provide for speedy and orderly evacuation in case of danger.

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The noble Lord, Lord Altrincham, raised the question of collective fines and he referred, too, to the fact that the whole of the community was to blame. I am sure that he did not include the Arab community when he made that reference.

LORD ALTRINCHAM: I said the Jewish community.

VISCOUNT HALL: The noble Lord followed it up by referring to the Jewish community. He also referred to the petrol tax which is being levied for the purpose of compensating the oil company for the destruction of their refinery. That, in itself, discloses the difficulty of applying collective fines. If you apply fines by way of taxation, whether it is indirect or direct, it is difficult to eliminate certain sections of the community. That difficulty has been brought out in relation to the petrol tax. It would be difficult not to levy that tax upon all petrol which was sold in Palestine, and again, let me repeat two-thirds of the population of Palestine are, of course, Arabs. The estimated amount which is raised in the tax upon the Arabs is returned to the Arabs; it is difficult to return it in the form of cash, but it is returned to the Arabs in the form of assisting in their social services and I think in a way upon which agreement has been reached. It is true, of course, that in the time of the Arab difficulty there was a tax of this kind levied, but it was not easy to collect it, and one of the problems with which the Government are faced is that of discriminating, which is so difficult. That matter has been considered and those difficulties—

LORD ALTRINCHAM: Will the noble Viscount forgive me for intervening, but I would like to say that if it is possible to impose a collective fine upon the limited community of Arabs, it surely is also possible to impose a collective fine upon the community of Jews. Arabs are exempted from the fine. If the fine should be imposed within a limited area, everybody would pay at that rate.

VISCOUNT HALL: I wish it was as easy as it appears to be to the mind of the noble Lord, but I can assure him that this matter has received a good deal of consideration.

I now come to what after all is the wider question of policy affecting Palestine. Your Lordships will be

conscious of the fact that the United Nations Special Committee have been collecting material for their report. The Committee itself arrived in Palestine during the middle of June, toured the country extensively, and received evidence from a very large number of people. Public evidence was taken from the Jews only. The Palestine Arabs had decided to boycott the proceedings, but the Committee spent the last few days of their time in the Middle East receiving evidence from the Arab States. They concluded their evidence on the 23rd July when they left for Geneva, where the committee are now engaged in the preparation of their report. There are prospects that the report will be submitted on 1st September, so your Lordships will see that a further expression of view on Palestine policy in general will not be possible until the committee's report has been received and examined.

I fully appreciate the dangers of delay, but I would like to recall to the minds of noble Lords the action of His Majesty's Government. When it was discovered that it was impossible to bring about an agreement as a result of the conferences held by His Majesty's Government with the Jews and Arabs, or at least those who would attend in this country, His Majesty's Government, with the full consent of this House and another place, referred the matter to the United Nations and sought a special meeting of the Assembly for the purpose of preparing for a decision to be taken in the September meetings. In taking that initiative in the matter, His Majesty's Government have saved at least twelve months. It is hoped that a decision will be arrived at—

LORD ALTRINCHAM: In September?

VISCOUNT HALL: At the September meetings or the autumn meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations. May I express a hope that the findings of the Committee will bring a complete solution and one just to both parties, capable of helping to assure the peaceful progress of the Middle East, for peace in Palestine is a matter of real concern to the whole world?

**VISCOUNT LONG:** Will the noble Viscount forgive me, but I would like to put one question. There have been some statements to the effect that the indiscriminate shooting from a car in Tel-Aviv was due to our own military or police

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[Viscount Long.]

personnel. I believe that has been contradicted in another place. I hope the noble Viscount can confirm that contradiction that our men had nothing to do with it.

VISCOUNT HALL: I can confirm that, so far as the military are concerned they had nothing at all to do with it. A suggestion was then made that the Palestine Police was in some way responsible, but an inquiry is now being held in connexion with that matter. Until we know the result of the inquiry, no statement can be made about it.

VISCOUNT LONG: The Army is not involved?

VISCOUNT HALL: No.

LORD GRENFELL: Could I possibly have an answer to the question of the reduction of the Armed Forces in Palestine? Could I have an assurance that they will not be reduced in Palestine?

VISCOUNT HALL: I am afraid it is impossible for me to give the noble Lord such an assurance. I think it would be very wrong to give any information with regard to the disposition of the Forces, whether in Palestine or anywhere else where there is such trouble as there is in Palestine. I am afraid it is impossible to give the noble Lord a reply to his question.

VISCOUNT LONG: My Lords, if for no other reason this debate has been justified by the speech of the noble Viscount; and I am sure your Lordship will agree with me in thanking him for a detailed and long speech of immense interest. He has cleared up many points which have been in dispute. And, if I may be allowed to do so, I would like to thank the noble Marquess, Lord Reading, for the great speech we have had from him this morning. In view of the time and of the fact that the First Lord of the Admiralty has taken so much trouble to give the House a detailed report, I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

[The sitting was suspended at twenty minutes past one o'clock and resumed at half past two.]

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EASTERN

House of Lords

Motion

Parliamentary Question

P.W.

79

†The Viscount Long — To call the attention of His Majesty's Government to the conditions in Palestine; and to move for Papers.

(Wednesday, 13 August)

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE

Lord Long has revised the  
terms of his motion.

Liberal

to add record  
of debate please

K.D.

13/8

H.B.

7/8

sent to C.H. 1/10/1947

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House of Lords

## MOTION

### Parliamentary Question

†The Viscount Long of Wraxall — To ask His Majesty's Government, what steps they are taking to enforce the security of British soldiers who are carrying out police duties in various parts of the world and in particular in Palestine; and to move for Papers.

8 AUG 1947

F.O. ARE NOT ASKED TO ADVISE.

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of details of  
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1947

PACIFIC

22 AUG 1947

Registry  
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FROM

No.

Dated

Received  
in Registry

E 7567/46/31

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Board

Aug 22.

Study of Anglo-American Committee Report.  
Transmit copy of letter from B.O.  
to Mr. Gillisway. of Aug. 1. re study  
of report.

(7487) Last Paper 7495  
~~RECEIVED~~

References

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(Index)

J.M. 22/8

Next Paper  
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(Minutes)

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<p>15 17</p> <p>Y2 31</p>	<p>Palestine</p> <p>EASTERN</p>	<p>83</p> <p>EY568/G</p> <p>18 AUG 1947</p>
<p>EY568/46/C</p> <p>F.O. Min</p> <p>Mr Reelley</p> <p>Dated 13 Aug</p> <p>Received 18 Aug.</p>	<p>Palestine problem</p> <p>Draft letter to Mr MacGillivray</p>	
<p>Last Paper</p> <p>EY567</p>	<p>(Minutes)</p>	
<p>References</p>	<p>see within</p> <p>1. Mr MacGillivray Geneva</p> <p>to Mr Reelley 15 Aug</p>	
<p>(Print)</p>	<p>H.B. 19/8</p> <p>Mr. Reelley</p> <p>Aug 22</p>	
<p>(How disposed of)</p> <p>2. Mr MacGillivray</p> <p>Geneva</p> <p>13 Aug</p>	<p>22/8</p> <p>23.8</p>	
<p>(Action completed)</p> <p>25/8</p>	<p>(Index)</p> <p>4/8</p>	
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 Do you want  
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 onward draft please?  
 Please Sir  
 14/8.

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85

Not.

Mr. Noble came up

for this paper. but  
he wanted the ornaments  
put on first

Marie.

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London

FOREIGN ~~DISPATCH~~ 1945.W.1.

86

13th August, 1947.

**TOP SECRET**

My dear Macgillivray,

Drinking in the House of Commons yesterday, Trafford and I learned from Crossman that he is leaving for Geneva today, in order to convince wavering delegates that ~~participation~~ is the only solution for the Palestine problem. He spoke, in particular, of the Australian delegate, whose attitude was regarded as unsatisfactory by the unnamed persons who had asked Crossman to make this journey. This must mean that the Jewish Agency are discontented with the Committee, and are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to bring ~~its~~ work to a satisfactory conclusion from their point of view.

On thinking about this afterwards, it occurred to me that some of the delegates might regard Crossman's visit as a subtle method adopted by H.M. Government of giving advice to the Committee. Crossman is, after all, on the Government back benches, and in view of the earlier discussions about "underground" contacts between the Committee and H.M. Government a misunderstanding of this kind does not seem to be impossible.

We

D. C. Macfillivray, Esq.,  
United Kingdom Delegation,  
Geneva.

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14 AUG 1974

18 AUG 1947

*The Colonial Office are*  
~~Trafford~~ is in full agreement with the above.

Yours sincerely,

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21 AUG 1947

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P.W.

TOP SECRET

GENEVA.

15th August, 1947.

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13.

My dear Beeley

NR 23.8

Mr. Gorman.

I saw Sandstrom this evening just after I had received your top secret letter of 13th August about Crossman. I said I understood that he had seen Crossman and, so that there should be no misunderstanding as to his status, I wished to make it clear that Crossman's visit had not been sponsored by H.M.G. and that he should not be regarded as an emissary of H.M.G. in any sense. Any contact which he may have made with the Committee was in his personal capacity. Sandstrom said that he realised this and that both he and Crossman himself had made it clear to the members that what he said to them were his personal views and were not necessarily those of H.M.G. It appears that Crossman had an informal discussion with the members of the Committee yesterday morning, 14th August, in the Committee's offices. Hood, Granados and Fabregat were not present, since they had not by that time returned from their visit to the D.P. camps. They returned yesterday evening, by which time Crossman had left Geneva; so he and Hood have not yet met.

I find it strange that a British M.P. should come to Geneva and, through introductions effected by the Jewish Agency, have discussions with an international committee on the subject which they are investigating without contacting the British Liaison Officer on the spot or at least letting him know of his activities. Sandstrom seemed rather surprised that I had not seen Crossman.

2. /

H. Beeley, Esq., C.B.E.,  
Foreign Office,  
Downing Street,  
LONDON. S.W.1.

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2. Sandstrom told me this evening that after the day's meetings he was quite optimistic that he would achieve unanimity on main principles and that he was now very hopeful that there would be at least a majority in favour of a scheme of partition cum economic federation.

Yours ever

Doc Mac Gillivray

FO 371 / 61785

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PALESTINE

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EY569/46/31

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*Excluded per U.N.S.C.O.P.*

*transmit copy of letter from Abatheson  
to Mr. Bellisray of Aug 15 drawing scope  
and functions of International Body mentioned  
in 4/1/65 reply to Ambassador. (EY487/46/31)*

Last Paper

(7567)

EY568

References

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7-872/154.

78 APR 1947

22 AUG 18 AUG 1947

August 15, 1947.

In my first letter of today (which I had to rush off in time to catch the 11.15 bag to Geneva) I mentioned that we have not been able to investigate the relevant papers to discover the exact scope and functions envisaged for the International Body mentioned in the High Commissioner's replies to the Questionnaire. I have now been able to look up P.M.44(14) of the 16th October 1944, which is a War Cabinet document. It is the revised report of the Ministerial Committee on Palestine incorporating the information given in the High Commissioner's replies to the Questionnaire. The Committee saw great advantage in the constitution of some form of reference body to which difficulties could be referred by the constituent states for settlement and which would supervise the discharge by all three states of their treaty obligations. They suggested that an International Body should be set up by the United Nations for this purpose with its headquarters in Jerusalem. In order to meet claims to participation by other interests in respect of religious matters, the International Body would be required to constitute a Holy Places Commission, on which religions rather than races would be represented, to which it would refer for report all questions arising in connexion with the guardianship of the Holy Places. The Committee decided to assign the following functions to the International Body:

- (a) to arbitrate on or to decide any difference which may arise between the States which any one or more of the States concerned may refer to it for such arbitration or decision;
  - (b) to arbitrate on or to decide matters in respect of which the duty of so arbitrating or deciding is assigned to it under the provisions of the treaties;
  - (c) to maintain watch over the execution by the States of such of their treaty obligations as may be specified for the purpose and more particularly in respect of -
    - (i) the Holy Places, buildings and sites within the States, and
    - (ii) the safeguarding of the rights of minorities,
- and to bring to the notice of the States any case in which, in its opinion, either the letter or the intention of the treaty has been contravened.

The Committee realized that there were objections to placing on the International Body an overt duty to watch over the interests of minorities but they had reached the conclusion that the advantage of squarely admitting the existence of such a duty would more than outweigh the disadvantage that it might encourage complaints on minor matters. They felt that the minority problem would be the most difficult of all the problems to be faced in setting up the Succession States and that it would probably go far to reconcile minorities in their position when it was announced that an impartial international body would be constituted to watch over their interests.

/Other

D.C. MACGILLIVRAY, ESQ.

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Other points in the Committee's report add little to the points made by the High Commissioner in his reply to 18. You will have seen, however, from Beeley's telegram of today that in writing my first letter I erroneously supposed that you intended to submit the text of the reply to question 18 to the Committee. After further discussion with Beeley he sent off the telegram to which I have referred. It may, however, be useful for you to have the additional information which I have given above to answer any questions which may be addressed to you and the amendments I have suggested to the reply to 18 will not be wasted if you wish to use any of that material in framing your replies. Our final view of this matter is that it will probably be best to confine comment on the International Body to the lines suggested in the last paragraph of my earlier letter of today.

Incidentally, in case you have a Greek typewriter in the Palais de Nations, the quotation in question 2 is from Pindar, Olympians, 6,v, and might be roughly translated:

"Put a bold face on it from the start".

I take advantage of this letter to try and answer some of the questions which you have raised in other letters from Geneva which have not so far received reply. First, your very interesting letter of the 4th August. Your suggestions in paragraph 1 of that letter about getting advance copies of the Report have, I see, been somewhat overtaken by your subsequent discussion in Geneva. I refer particularly to your letter to Trafford Smith of the 6th August and paragraph 6 of your letter of the 8th August. We discussed the original suggestion in your letter of the 4th August with the Foreign Office and they could see such obvious constitutional objection to the publication of the report to the Assembly before the member states had received it that they were most unwilling that this procedure should be in any way suggested to the Committee from our side. If the Committee themselves feel, however, that it is fully within their competence to send typescript copies of the essential parts of their Report to each of the 56 members of the Assembly as soon as it has been signed and at the same time make copies available to the Press, we would naturally not wish to discourage them from doing so. If this procedure is adopted we should be grateful if you could get for us at least two copies of the typescript, and more if possible. We shall be most interested to know the outcome of your suggested approach to Hoo and the Chairman for an authorized summary of recommendations which may be given to you for transmission to Palestine by cypher at least 48 hours before publication of the report. We would naturally wish to receive the authorized summary ourselves as soon as it is available. We could not, of course, oppose any suggestion which might be made by the other Liaison Officers or by Members of the Committee that the Jewish Agency and the Arab States Liaison Officer should receive any different treatment from us in this matter.

Beeley has replied separately today to the question in the first paragraph of your letter of the 6th August about the States by which the Government of Transjordan has been formally recognized.

/In

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three

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In paragraph 5 of your letter of the 4th August you asked whether the records of the proceedings of the 1946-47 Conference with the Arab States in London were made available at the time to the representatives of the Arab States. I can confirm that a liberal distribution of copies was made to all those officially attending the Conference and they are now in all the Arab capitals.

You also asked for copies of two personal reports by Lord Samuel on the administration of Palestine. The only copy we can lay our hands on is one of the Reports for the whole period 1920-25 published as Colonial No. 15 in 1925. As this includes the period covered by the other report I hope that it will satisfy Rand. I enclose the copy.

I hope I have covered in this letter all the outstanding points on which you required an answer. If not, will you please let me know if necessary by telegram and I shall do my best to reply immediately.

(W.A.C. Mathieson)

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1947	E	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> E 7613 </div>
	PALESTINE	9/4

<p>Registry Number <i>E 7613/46/31</i></p> <p>FROM <i>Robert H. Fille</i></p> <p>No. <i></i></p> <p>Dated <i>July 31</i></p> <p>Received in Registry <i>Aug 19</i></p>	<p><i>Notes on Palestine, Anti-Jewish.</i></p> <p><i>Various.</i></p>
--	---

<p>Last Paper</p> <p><i>7569</i></p> <p>References</p> <p><i></i></p> <p>(Print)</p> <p>(How disposed of)</p> <p><i>4. Ack. sent 4</i> <i>P.O. sent 4</i></p> <p><i>5. Ack. sent 12</i></p> <p><i>6. N.I. Scherr with Mr. Reich's books. Sent 6</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">(Minutes.)</p> <p><i>2) M. Petersilea.</i> <i>N.A. Dept.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>203. 12/8</i></p> <p><i>3) W. P. Jones.</i> <i>2711.</i> <i>N.A. Dept.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>47</i> <i>Stimulating 13 Aug 25</i></p> <p><i>4) S. B. Brooks - 22/8.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>1027</i> <i>Please acknowledge, and pass to C.O. with indication that it has been acknowledged.</i></p> <p><i>5) J. Tonkonoguy.</i> <i>Please acknowledge.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>HB. 2/5</i> <i>HB. 179</i> <i>P.T.O.</i></p>
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<p>(Action completed)</p> <p><i>PE 165/1</i></p>	<p>(Index)</p> <p><i></i></p>	<p>Next Paper</p> <p><i>E 7657</i></p>
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95

6) Adair L. Price

JB Sept. 23

7) R. I. Miller

*[Signature]* 27/9

8) John Raul

send to M15 (Mr Scherr) with  
my comps

JB Oct. 2

9) M. R. Moore

New Dept.

Infm. Policy Dept. <sup>20/9 21/9</sup>

see enclosure  
(not letter)

useful sheet by  
Dorothy Thompson. This  
is a very good line  
which I recommend to  
you

JB Oct. 8

Yes, though difficult to handle without  
implicating R. I. Bort, who are not  
very active against their "guerrillas".  
However, there are certainly points we can  
use.

*[Signature]*  
(P. Follows)

*[Signature]* 10/10

*[Signature]* 24/10

10) Hugh St John Cherry

JB Nov. 20

11) H. H. Neale

M. A. Dyer (no. 11)

12) Bertram Lecombe

*[Signature]* 31

HB. 21

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Reverend  
Anti Jewish

1913 E St. N. W. 96  
Washington 6, D. C.  
July 31, 1947

Foreign Secretary Bevin  
House of Commons  
London, England

977 /

INDEXED

19 AUG 1947

E 7313  
19 AUG 1947

Dear Sir:

Dear Sir:  
May the Union Jack forever be  
strong in memory of Queen Elizabeth  
and Queen Victoria.  
Gentile in

and Queen Victoria.  
It is time for every Gentle in  
the United States to support Great  
Britain in punishing the Dam stern  
gang who hung Hon. Sgt. Clifford  
Martin and Hon. Sgt. Merwyn Paice  
both in His Majesty's Service.

Most sincerely yours,  
Robert H. Gibbs

P.S. Please read my letter to the House of Commons.

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Reference:

FO 371 / 61785

Foreign Sec E. Beran  
 Whitehall 97  
 London INDEXED  
 15 Hazard  
 m. Petersile  
 new Bedford  
 mass U.S.

aug 1-1947

Anti Jew

Dear Sir

19 AUG 1947

I am so sorry for those English  
 boys who have been persecuted by  
 the Jewish underworld that I  
 would like to express my feelings  
 concerning this trouble.

In the first place if the Zion movement  
 here in New York <sup>and Boston</sup> did not send so  
 much money to pay and induce  
 all the Jewish ravages that are  
 going on most of the trouble would  
 stop (no money no interest for  
 trouble)

I am enclosing a few paperclippings  
 cut from one of Boston's newspapers  
 and you will understand just  
 what I mean the "Zion" advertisement  
 must have cost at <sup>least</sup> 200 dollars at  
 the present price of advertising.  
 There are thousands of English

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3/ none of these governments invite the  
of Jews there for permanent residence.  
many people here think that if  
Stalin and his aides would keep  
all of ~~the~~ "communist comrades"  
in Russia where they belong if  
they advocate living conditions  
such as the Russians live.

you know sir I often wonder just what the American government would do if there were illegal ships crowded with jews continually trying to enter the States in any port here (they would send them back)

I should write you too that many of the English, scotch etc, here are disgusted at the help that the British government gives to their worst two enemy countries for "Erie" and "Italy" Have no use for England

a few months ago I had two  
copies of the "Catholic digest" <sup>given me</sup> and  
believe me the writers of the books  
pull no punches as we say here  
the writers try to impress the

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If over here in the States, however our  
hearts are always with England as  
many of us proved during the war  
years by working side by side in 99  
thought and deed with the British  
war relief, British society, and in fact  
all the British organizations such  
as 'Daughters of St George', of which  
I am one of the past presidents.

I think we helped England better  
in some ways by being right here<sup>too</sup>  
We had all the British boys we  
could accommodate at our homes  
during the war years and some of  
<sup>those</sup> people could tell you how we all  
worked to help our mother country.  
Seems as though the more lenient  
the British government is the worse  
the Jews act so nothing is gained  
by being human in dealing with  
them at all.

Every foreign government in this  
world asks England to let them  
in "Palestine" however I notice

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4) people here that England and her colonies practically have all their people as slaves everywhere. Evidently the person who handed me these books thought I was a Catholic (so use your own opinion) The majority of British born people including all of the Canadian legion members are sending their relatives and friends boxes of food and clothes to help all they can and why not all other foreign born people here are doing the same for their people everywhere. Sometimes I think the U.S. States government helps all countries more than they help England that is on account of all the Jews and Irish (wrong kind of Irish) trying to run the States. We are always being told here to be "tolerant" however it seems to be on one side only. Here is hoping that the British government will treat the Jews tougher as that is the only way they fight and besides the boys who are getting killed should be avenged. One British soldier is worth 100 Jews any time.

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5/ It is disgusting too to read  
 about the "Erie" government now  
 asking the British government to  
 import and export with them [01]  
 after all the help they gave the  
 nazis etc during the world war II  
 and I should write war I also.  
 I hope that England takes good  
 care of her own people from now  
 on instead of worrying about the  
 good will of other peoples of the  
 world even now England gets no  
 thanks for declaring war first  
 and sending her boys to hold the  
 fort (and ocean too) for a few  
 years until other countries got  
 ready to help including the U.S.  
 However a lot of English soldiers  
 and sailors were killed ahead of  
 other servicemen who joined in  
 later though not one foreigner <sup>now</sup> cares.  
 It would help England mine if  
 the government would let some other  
 country go to help the people who  
 call from now on because England  
 doesn't seem to get any thanks

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6/ for anything she does to help.  
Look at Poland, the very country  
England declared war for it  
102 now belongs to Russia.

In fact it seems too bad we have  
another Hitler, in the person of  
Stalin after all the boys who  
were killed to get rid of Hitler.  
He does exactly everything  
that Hitler did killing, robbing  
and spreading his propaganda  
all around the world.

Well sir If the Russian government  
ever learns the secret of atomic  
bomb the, "Permo-crises", will  
be a thing of the past.

In conclusion I am proud to  
be a "Britisher" and always will  
be no matter where I am because  
England has always given help <sup>and</sup> not  
taken anything from people she has  
rescued during war years.

With best wishes and God's kindness  
always for England.

I remain Respectfully  
yours Marie Petersilla

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*Boston Herald July 30-1947*

# MASS DEMONSTRATION

**TOMORROW (THURSDAY, JULY 31<sup>ST</sup>) at 3  
PARKMAN BANDSTAND, BOSTON COMMONS**

(In event of rain, meeting will be held at N. E. Mutual Hall, Boylston & Clarendon Street)

*in protest against*

- **BRITISH PIRACY AND CAPTURE OF HAGANAH SHIP "EZEKIAH"**
- **SAVAGE KILLING AND WOUNDING OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS**
- **MERCILESS TURNING BACK TO "NOWHERE" OF 45,000 REFUGEES**

*Just today they should stay in U.S. where they belong and when they are making in order all believe they belong*

**Killed:** BERNSTEIN of California  
**Wounded:** MILLMAN of Chelsea  
**Injured:** Two Other American-Jewish Boys

## NEW ENGLAND ZIONIST EMERGENCY COUNCIL

New England Zionist Region  
N. E. Region of Hadasash  
New England Mizrahi  
United-Revisionists Organization  
Massachusetts Dept., Jewish War Veterans of United States  
Joint Board Cloak and Skirt Makers (AFL)  
Waterproof Garment Workers Union (ILGWU-AFL)  
Various Trade Associations  
Jewish National Worker's Alliance  
Associated Synagogues of Greater Boston  
Adudath Harabonim  
New England Zionist Region  
N. E. Labor Zionist Organization of America  
Hashomer Hatzair  
N. E. Division, American Jewish Congress  
International Ladies' Garment Workers Union  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO)  
International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO)  
Young Zionists Action Committee  
Pioneer Women's Organization  
Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston  
Orthodox Rabbinical Association  
American Palestine Committee

## SPEAKERS

**CONGRESSMAN JOHN W. McCORMACK**

*House Minority Leader*

**CHAPLAIN JUDAH NADICH**

*Assistant to General Eisenhower*

**PHILIP KRAMER**

*Vice President International Ladies' Garment Workers Union*

**JOSEPH SALERNO**

*President Massachusetts State C. I. O., Vice Pres. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America*

**THE REVEREND DAVID R. HUNTER**

*Just returned from Palestine*

Memorial Services conducted by  
Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, Cantor Alfred Rosebach

**Attend  
Demonstration**

**CLOSE YOUR STORES  
AND FACTORIES FROM 12 TO 2 P.M.  
IN HEART FELT PROTEST**

**ZIONIS**  
17 Commonwealth Ave.,  
**FRED MONOS**



*Boston Herald July 30-1947*

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# DEMONSTRATION!

**W (THURSDAY, JULY 31<sup>ST</sup>) at 3 P. M.  
BANDSTAND, BOSTON COMMON**

meeting will be held at N. E. Mutual Hall, Boylston & Clarendon Streets

*in protest against*

**AND CAPTURE OF HAGANAH SHIP "EXODUS, 1947"  
AND WOUNDING OF AMERICANS AND REFUGEES  
TURNING BACK TO "NOWHERE" OF 4500 PEOPLE**

*by killing and when there is trouble like the Jews are making in Palestine England should order all Aliens out.*

**Attend This Great  
Demonstration!**

**CLOSE YOUR STORES, SHOPS  
AND FACTORIES FROM 3-5 P. M. THURSDAY,  
IN HEART FELT PROTEST**

## SPEAKERS

**CONGRESSMAN JOHN W. McCORMACK**  
*House Minority Leader*

**CHAPLAIN JUDAH NADICH**  
*Assistant to General Eisenhower*

**PHILIP KRAMER**  
*Vice President International Ladies' Garment  
Workers Union*

**JOSEPH SALERNO**  
*President Massachusetts State C. I. O., Vice Pres.  
Almalgamated Clothing Workers of America*

**THE REVEREND DAVID R. HUNTER**  
*Just returned from Palestine*

*Memorial Services conducted by  
Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz, Cantor Alfred Rosebach*

## ZIONIST HOUSE

17 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Tel. COM 5007-7270  
**FRED MONOSSON, General Chairman**

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*If you're about to ~~buy a radio~~ radio-phonograph, you're sitting in the driver's seat again.*

**TODAY, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS,** you don't have to "take what you can get" any more. You can walk into your dealer's store, choose what you really want on the basis of quality, tone, performance and reputation... and buy it for immediate delivery.

**THAT'S WHY YOU'LL WANT TO SEE** the new 1948 Philco radios and radio-phonographs arriving now at your Philco dealer. Philco, the industry leader, is back in full production. Vast new factories with the longest radio production lines in the world are working at new efficiency, turning out new 1948 Philcos at the greatest rate in their history.

**BUT MUCH MORE IMPORTANT,** in these days of post-war readjustment, Philco is bringing you the same standard

*...and you'll find it in the same standard of quality, tone, performance and reputation...*

**PHILCO CO**

**J. H. BURKE COMPANY — Distributor**

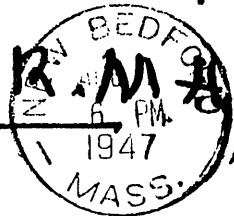
**SEE YOUR LOCAL PHILCO**

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VIA AIR MAIL

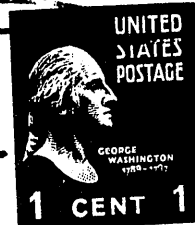
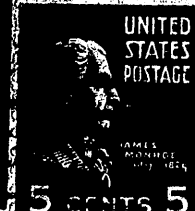


Foreign Sec E. Beran

Whitehall

London

England



105

Not to be used for Air Mail Service  
Insufficient postage

U.S. AIR MAIL SERVICE  
Insufficient postage

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# **Pope Receives 14 U.S. Labor Delegates 106**

VATICAN CITY, July 16 (AP) —Pope Pius XII today received 14 members of the United States delegation to the 30th International Labor Conference which ended at Geneva Friday, and told them the Catholic Church would "always defend" the worker "against any system which would deny his inalienable rights."

The Americans—representatives of the U. S. State and Labor Departments and of American labor organizations — will sail from Naples tomorrow aboard the Satornia, leaving their chief, David A. Morse, to confer at Geneva, with labor attaches of U. S. embassies throughout Europe.

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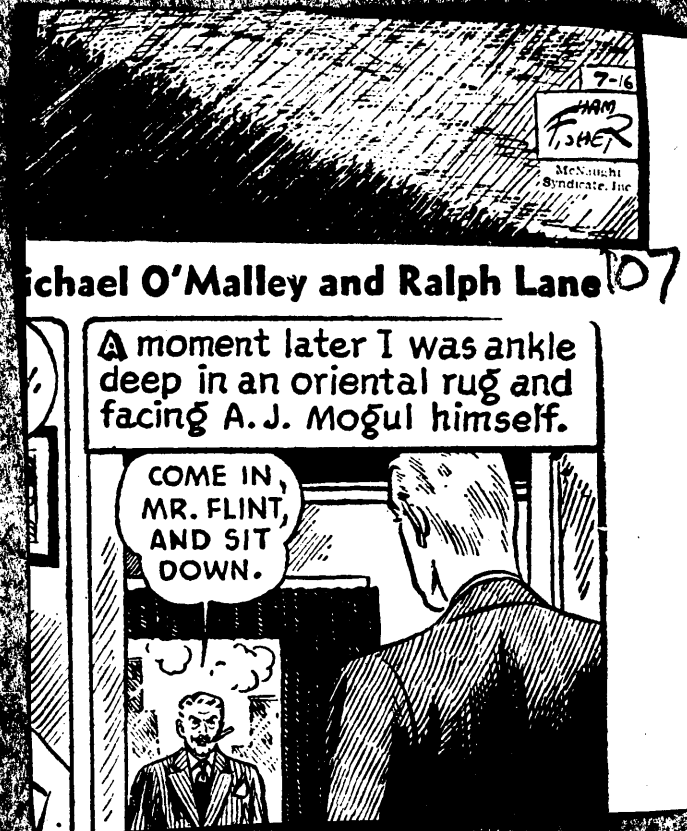


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## Ship U. S. Car To Pope Pius

PASSAIC, N. J. (AP)—A black Cadillac limousine was trucked through this city a few days ago bound for Jersey City in a crate stenciled with the address: "Pope Pius XII, Vatican City, via Naples."

General Motors Corp. officials declined to release information about the shipment time or place. They also declined comment on whether the automobile was a gift or a purchase. One GMC official said that the car was the conventional series 75, priced at \$14,000.

An official of the American

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## SHIP WILL HONOR WEYMOUTH HERO

The Army announced yesterday it will rename the Army troop ship Yinkney the "Eldon H. Johnson" in honor of an East Weymouth infantryman who won the Congressional Medal of Honor by giving his life to permit his company to escape an enemy ambush in Italy in 1944.

*new* **HELP**

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# Way British Booed Kelly Is Shocking

By JOE WILLIAMS

I have arrived at the conclusion, via the B. and O. that those things aren't flying saucers. More



Williams

likely they are flying d o r n i c k s and chances are if you looked closely you'd find they bear an English postmark. For some reason we don't seem to stand so good with our cousins these days.

Now there hasn't been a better human interest sports story all year than the victory of young Jack Kelly of Philadelphia in the Diamond Sculls. His old man, now a successful business man, had been barred from the event as a youngster by the British because he once worked as a bricklayer. This blistered the old man, as you can well imagine, his being pure Irish to boot.

"One day I'll send a son of mine over here and he'll make a joke of your silly old race," the old man vowed. By way of accenting the vow and as an act of derision he sent his green rowing cap to King George V.

## The Kid Made Good For the Old Man

Well, the kid made good for the old man the other day as you know, and he was wearing a duplicate of the green cap his old man had sent the King 27 years before and the British photographers proceeded to line the Kelly family up for a picture, the mother, the old man, the daughter and, of course the kid.

They were saying "just one more," as photographers always do, when all of a sudden the fiercest booing you ever heard broke over the heads of the startled Kellys, who must have said to themselves, "what on earth is this all about?"

There were 20,000 Britons at the finish line and many of them, according to the AP dispatch, were spraying the Kellys with angry venom. Was it because another American had won another British trophy? Was it because the old man had once taken an uncommon liberty with an English king?

To quote the AP dispatch: "There was no explanation except it is believed the fans presented the pictures of the Kelly family and the many cases of American food they had brought to this country to insure victory."

## Booing of the Kellys Part of a Pattern

I don't care how the British attempt to explain the booing. I shall continue to maintain it was a shocking thing.

In any event the booing of the Kellys is part of a pattern. Gus

Standard Times July 10, 1947 New Bedford Mass

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Standard Times

(another quisher)

July 10. 1947

British because he once worked as a bricklayer. This blistered the old man, as you can well imagine, his being pure Irish to boot. "One day I'll send a son of mine over here and he'll make a joke of your silly old race," the old man vowed. By way of accenting the vow and as an act of derision he sent his green rowing cap to King George V.

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### Booing of the Kellys Part of a Pattern

I don't care how the British attempt to explain the booing. I shall continue to maintain it was a shocking thing.

In any event the booing of the Kellys is part of a pattern. Gus Lesnevich, the prize fighter, was criticized in the newspapers for bringing his food over with him. So were the Walker Cup players and others. Ostensibly the criticism is meant to show that the British athletes are placed at a disadvantage. But underlining the criticism is something else and it is not a pleasant, healthy thing.

The Olympic Games are scheduled for London next Summer. Already the Americans are odds-on favorites to win. It may or may not be significant that the British would just as soon see the games canceled now. As a matter of fact, the London Evening Standard has demanded editorially "that the whole thing be called off."

Okay, if London doesn't want the games, move them elsewhere. Or call them off entirely. Or better yet, hold an open to all athletic meet here in America. If you can beat us, fine and dandy. We won't like it, but we won't boo you. Fortunately we don't have to bother too much about food. On that score you won't be at a disadvantage. And finally you may like our country. We think it's mighty nice even if Henry and some of his queer playmates want to make it over second-rate like those lovely, idealistic Communistic spots.

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**SHOP**

DOLLAR BUYS MORE

ALL STORES

St.

ase St.

Blvd. and Acushnet Ave.  
231 MAIN ST., Hyannis

**COMPARE**

**STOP'S FRESH FRUITS and**  
**for QUALITY and VALUE**

u to make this test: Compare  
fruits and vegetables offered  
Shop and those for sale else-  
check for appearance, for fresh-  
ne crispy goodness that makes  
st—and then check the prices  
tem. Remember that value is  
tion of quality plus price. We  
believe you'll find that Stop &  
stently offers the finest values  
fruits and vegetables. Don't  
word for it. Compare — and  
r yourself!

**BERRIES**

pint  
box

**29<sup>c</sup>**

or end the meal with

**MELONS** lb **8<sup>c</sup>**

**TURKEYS**

**ED** lb **45<sup>c</sup>**

<b>WL</b>	3½-3¾ lb	lb	<b>39c</b>
	average		
<b>S</b>	Sugar	lb	<b>45c</b>
	Cured		
	Heavy Steer	lb	<b>55c</b>
	Beef		
	Fancy Brisket	lb	<b>59c</b>
	or Thick End		
	Fresh	lb	<b>45c</b>
	Ground		
	Eastern Salmon	Fresh lb	<b>49c</b>
		Steaks	

prices on

**ORANGE JUICE**

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tion or quality plus price. We believe you'll find that Stop & Stently offers the finest values fruits and vegetables. Don't word for it. Compare — and r yourself!

**BERRIES**  
 pint  
 box **29<sup>c</sup>**

or end the meal with  
**MELONS** lb **8<sup>c</sup>**

**URKEYS**  
 ED lb **45<sup>c</sup>**

**WL** 3½-3¾ lb lb **39<sup>c</sup>**  
 average  
**S** Sugar lb **45<sup>c</sup>**  
 Cured  
 Heavy Steer lb **55<sup>c</sup>**  
 Beef  
 Fancy Brisket lb **59<sup>c</sup>**  
 or Thick End  
 Fresh lb **45<sup>c</sup>**  
 Ground  
**Eastern Salmon** Fresh lb **49<sup>c</sup>**  
 Steaks

e prices on  
**CO JUICE**

**CO JUICE**  
**CKED!**  
**TY** Tomato 3 18-oz cans **25<sup>c</sup>**  
 Juice Large **19<sup>c</sup>**  
 46-oz can  
**Glorietta** Tomato 2 18-oz cans **25<sup>c</sup>**  
 Juice  
**Glorietta** Tomato 46-oz can **25<sup>c</sup>**  
 Juice

cial Offer! Get a Pair of  
**SORS FOR ONLY 25<sup>c</sup>**  
 om can of Libby's Tomato  
 to Libby, Box 722, Chicago

**Cool, Healthful Juices!**  
**JUICE** quart bottle **25<sup>c</sup>**  
**Syrups** Rosco - Orange 16-oz bot **27<sup>c</sup>**  
 Lemon & Lime  
**Grape Juice** WELCH'S pint bot **27<sup>c</sup>**  
**Apple Juice** quart bot **19<sup>c</sup>**  
**Grapefruit Juice** 3 18-oz cans **25<sup>c</sup>**  
**Grapefruit Juice** 46-oz can **19<sup>c</sup>**

o make lemonade!  
 12-oz bot-equivalent **25<sup>c</sup>**  
 to juice of 12 lemons

Feed a box  
 To your Goldilocks  
**VAN BRODE**  
**CEREALS**  
 5 boxes **12<sup>c</sup>**



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# Eye Witness Says English Didn't Boo<sup>112</sup>

**By JOE WILLIAMS**

ENROUTE TO CHICAGO,  
July 14—Putting one little  
world after another and what-



ever became of \$100 ring-sides? Discussing the Zale - Graziano fight, an uninhibited punster in the club car says it will be easy - zailing for the deadpan middleweight champion. Even if

**Williams** pion. Even if the Wallace crowd should form a third party the always present problem of a fourth for bridge would still remain. Such is their power at the plate the Giants now are known as the Bat Men.

Dorothy-Phyllis Wallach takes pen in hand: "In New York for 24 hours on my way to my home in Chicago I read your column on the booing of the Kelly family. In spite of the fact (or because of it) that I spent two years in England, from March 1945 to date, I am definitely not pro-British. But as a spectator at the finish line (of the Diamond Sculls which Jack Kelly Jr., of Philadelphia won) I was quite surprised to read the press report of the 'fiercest booing you ever heard.' I wasn't even aware of it and I assure you my ears are in excellent condition. In fact, I danced with young Kelly that night and he commented on how nicely the British received him.

"I think, too, that even if it were true, you should take into consideration the desperate plight of the British, particularly the English. I came over with a wardrobe of three dresses which I alternated with my WAC uniform. Your wife will tell you how miserable a gal feels with only three dresses. Yet I was the envy of other girls. The situation in food, clothes, etc., is far greater than most Americans imagine. You should see the list of clothes I must buy for my friends, everything from girdles (Ed. note: What's a girdle, miss?) to evening clothes. The booing was greatly exaggerated, take it from me.

# There Is No Way To Explain Bad Manners

Comment; well, that ought to be that. And it's nice to know there was little, if any, booing. As to the food situation over there. Its existence and possible effect on behaviorism was fully acknowledged in my comments on the AP dispatch. I still maintain, however, there is no way to explain bad manners and that was my main point.

Going into the Garden fight the other night George Abrams was undecided whether he was a fighter or an artist. Unless he's the mulish type that learns slowly, Steve Belloise's KO punch must have solved the uncertain-

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effect on behaviorism was acknowledged in my comments on the AP dispatch. I still maintain, however, there is no way to explain bad manners and that was my main point.

Going into the Garden fight the other night George Abrams was undecided whether he was a fighter or an artist. Unless he's the mulish type that learns slowly, Steve Belloise's KO punch must have solved the uncertainty for him. Headline: "Indians give Truman a belt." Are these guys Republicans too? The sports page statement that Don Black, a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, was in high spirits following his no hit, no run exploit is confusing. There can be scarcely any doubt that "Bobo" Newsom is the best ground coverer the Big Leagues ever had. The Yankees make the eighth club the great man's been with—or against. Harold McBride of Staten Island enters Bug Juice in our worst-named race horse sweepstakes. Send yours in. To the winner goes a hand engraved certificate which will entitle him to boo Marshall Cassidy for one full hour uninterruptedly. It isn't often I get a chance to say anything pleasant about my racing experiences, so when I do I lose no time in showing my more cheerful side. Accordingly I freely admit that the current Jamaica Meeting offers the best bookmaker service in town. You'll find the gents to the right of the press box. They are there in numbers, are financially solvent, courteous and not too grasping. Don't mention it.

### Chandler Has Been Quiet for a Month

Walter Mulbry, who appears to be baseball's off-stage voice these days, insists Commissioner Chandler said nothing about being unhappy at the recent Connie Mack clambake. It had been reported the commissioner complained: "How can a fellow be happy when he's forced to suspend a baseball manager for life and fine a baseball executive \$50,000?" The first was taken to mean Leo Durocher, the second L. S. MacGenius. "I was with the commissioner every second of the time," adds Mulbry, "and I guarantee nothing like that happened. Some irresponsible party put the words in his mouth." It is evident the commissioner didn't like their taste. To quote Mulbry's long distance conversation with me further: "We aren't perfect out here (in Cincinnati) but it certainly isn't fair that we should be expected to take the rap for pipe dream interviews." Just the same, it would be interesting to know exactly what the commissioner did do to MacGenius. There hasn't been a peep out of him in a month.

Branch Rickey would have been enraged if he had known one of the nonprofit guests over the weekend was Joe Mellett of San Francisco. It was Mellett who compelled pitcher Hatten to hold out until the Brooklyn boss paid the California kid a living wage. Our dandy little governor will be pleased to learn that the boys do not intend to reopen the notorious Chicago Club in Saratoga next month. This joint customarily runs all day, open wide on one of the main thoroughfares and does everything but invite

the kiddie-tots in to shoot dice. When are those American Legion fellows going to stop lugging the still desperately-sick "Babe" Ruth over the country for baseball hallyhoo? As the 49th State, Hawaii will enjoy many blessing, including the right to tell Avery Brundage of the AAU what a frightful old meanie he is. Everybody's fed up on flying disc gags but don't misunderstand when your waiter asks: "Sauce, sir?" Stand back men to give him air.

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**Cor. Acushnet Ave. Tel. 2-7775**

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**you cut**





# LOAF!

***Twin-Pack* OPENS  
EASY! - QUICK!**



*Swiss-Back*  
**R LOAF**

2 CHANCES TO USE IT UP FRESH

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William Patteson Jones  
Virginia Beach Virginia USA

July the 31st 1947

R. 15.8

Hon H Clement Attlee  
10 Downing St  
London England

7613 46 11 INDEXED

Dear Sir:

Briefly- If Britain is not determined to adopt sufficient drastic disciplinary measures in Palestine to punish the responsible dogs, thereby preventing repetitions of such murders, I feel that you should arrange promptly to withdraw your forces and give the Arabians an opportunity to clean house, which, I firmly beleive they would.

force in that land entirely too long and they should cease. I would not swap one British soldier for all the Jews in that country.

Sincerely-

W P Jones

10/

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Copy  
(E 7613/46/31)

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Transport and General Workers'  
Union.

Transport House,  
Smith Square,  
Westminster,  
S.W.1.

August 20th 1947  
Secretary's address.  
Mr. S.B. Brooks,  
110, Gorseme End,  
Berkhamsted,  
Herts.

Dear Sir and Bro.

My Branch passed the following  
resolution which we hope will be passed  
to the parents concerned..

We the 1/404 deeply deplore the  
murder of our two Sergeants by the  
terrorists and trust the culprits will  
be quickly apprehended. We also wish  
to express our deep sympathy for the  
bereaved parents which we hope will be  
forwarded to them. Wishing you all  
the success you deserve.

I am,  
Yours Fraternally,

(Signed) S.B. Brooks

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E 7613 / 46 / 17

Foreign Office

8 SEP 1967

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.
2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.
3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 4.9.47.

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London

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1 September 1947 JMA  
9/9

P.S.

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To the Right Honourable

Prime Minister  
R 9/9/47

Mr Attlee.

London.

Sir,

In defence of Great Britain's honour  
and in refutation of an artifficially  
created by her enemy slander that  
in Great Britain exists an unconsci-  
able antieemitism.

I wrote in Russian an historical survey  
about the humanitarian and protective  
to the jews for many centuries attitude.  
Enclosing this survey I have the honour  
to ask the honourable Prime Minister,  
after translating it into english

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118 to hand it to the Statesman who  
will have the honour to represent  
the Great Britain on the United Nations  
Conference in New-York.

This very fair survey may serve as  
a material for the judgement of the  
public opinion and as indictment  
for all the enemies of Great Britain.

Very truly yours  
Jacques Tonkonoguy

31<sup>e</sup> Maresfield  
Gardens  
London N.W. 3.

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Англия и евреи в святих восмисот-  
милей гуманитарной и покровитель-  
ственной еврейской истории.

Подобно этому скроменному замечанию я нахо-  
жу крайне необходимым опровергнуть  
распространенную преступную злобную  
ложную вражду Великобритании и Аме-  
рики Квебеку, что будто бы в Англии суще-  
ствует негласное подрабствование.

Каково бы, что самый факт существования  
евреев в Англии, пообещавший всем гра-  
жданскими правами, наравне со всеми  
остальными коренными населением  
Англии. доказывает что здесь не суще-  
ствует ни Оликов на Евреев.

И до настоящего времени ни один поря-  
дочный человек не мог упрекнуть Англию  
в подрабстве.

Но на внешнему мировому негласию,  
время в своем порядке непрерывно про-  
должается уходить в рывок своего вольного  
течения, и от нас уходит и мода вы-  
сокой жизни, государственные и обществен-  
ные думы, а на их место подвизаю-  
ся совершенно новые моды из совсем  
низкой и подонковой культуры об-  
щества.

Моды, выходящие из под страстного  
русского обывателя, в негласные дни немо-  
рального ирреального общества окутаны.  
С тех пор весь мир потрясен и ок-  
вачен страшным кровавым хаосом,  
продажа и покупка около 30 миллионов.

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Впродолжение всего этого времени, обитатели Кремля, возманившиеся своим возведением Господом Сталиным, по своим анархо-коммунистическим доктринам, под страхом смертной казни, уничтожением личности и той зловещей рамки, которая еще так недавно в культурном обществе называлась рамками дома, семьи, собственности, права, правды и пристойности, лежащие в самой основе жизни всего общества.

Но у этих новых людей современного Кремля своя собственная жизнь и все прочие внешнезамечательные качества, настолько резко несходные и противные всему правовому человечеству, что никто абсолютно никак не способен зреть и невозможно провести двух параллельных линий между кровавыми тираническими сталинскими решениями и правовым государством.

Во Кремле все основано на лжи, обмане и самой безсовестной клевете, пускающей ее в ход через своих попутников и своих горе-дипломатов, сообразаясь с интересами и временем.

Такая гнусная клевета была высказана на теперешней сионистской конференции в Мейнарт, где Г-н Х. Вейцман читал свой доклад и, между прочим, совершенно правильно заявил, что Англия всегда хорошо относилась к евреям.

На это совершенно справедливое заявление, никто из слушателей обозвал Г-на Вейцмана

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крестами и смирена в Карсер, назвав себя крестоносцами, явившись в святой град Иерусалим и, как весьма разветвленным и друговым людям, они не только оставались в духовно-сохранительности настроений и не теряя времени неминуемо повели нас свое извращенное и мучительное похищение и мучили между Палестины и Египта.

В результате этой презабавной мучительности между Египтом и Палестиной вспыхнула война. Египтяне уже подкапывали к границам Палестины и, узнав, что король Египта, заботившийся проказой, наводил в передовых отрядах палестинских войск и, боев сараишеской этой страшной борьбы, немедленно нами отступили.

Эта война закончилась.

Но в промежуток этого времени, регент Сенешаль де Планы повел всю мучительную борьбу и на этой почве между ними и баронами возникли боишеские недоразумения и всякие отношения между ними были прерваны.

Спустя некоторое время, в одну темную ночь недалеко от гроба Господней, Сенешаль де Планы был убит баронами. Тасит этого преступления бароны называли себя совершенно свободными в этой стране.

Поспешно собрав арабов и восточных с ними начали грабить и убивать евреев, пощады не давая никому.

Как выше много было сказано, по ради насилья, грабежа и убийства, бароны не были

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был бы практический опыт.

Но на этой распе и арабы тоже знают себя итну.

Поэтому эта советская итнско-арабская варварская кровавая работа приняла весьма шовинистический характер, в результате чего было очень много жертв.

Часть евреев ушла в горы и в пустыни, а оставшаяся часть была и пристана к берегам Англии, где англичане итн всеобща радужно приняли и дали итн свое покровительство и ширь. А бароны в добавление ко всему награбили итн не забывая захватить королевскую казну и благополучно со всеми награбленными вернулись в свои владения.

Носит итн кровавые события в мир как будто бы настала земная тишина и ширь.

Но в этой зловещей тишине проводили годы и века, катившие в ртуть времени. Но в итн прогрессивном <sup>время</sup> течении <sup>у нас</sup> нежно жертвами новых кощмаров кровавых бедствий.

Причины итн всеобща важности и влечению оправдывающихся итн испанского правительств, которому очень трудно было деять.

А у испанских евреев деньги в то время были.

Если бы у нас попросили указать сумму денег в займы, то евреи, разумеется, отдали бы все до последнего копейки.

Но занимать у евреев деньги, у евреев осужденных на христианской-кафалистской

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земель, испанцам все поддано.

У евреев нужно забрали все их деньги и все их имущество, а их самих уничтожили. Вряд ли это существовало "святая инквизиция".

Но сила испанских соображений нагнетела в испанцах религиозные преследования евреев.

И нужно признаться, что испанская инквизиция работала очень добросовестно. Там же евреев, который отдавали свое состояние и принимали католичество, были инквизицией шловоаны и признали не подвергались.

Но если еврей, отдавая свое состояние, не совсем переходил в католичество, то его инквизиция жестоко пытка до смерти. Инквизиция там была помощена своей богу-угодной работой, что не замечала что еврей оставил страну и в пути размышляет. Одна большая часть пришла к берегам Англии и англичане их весьма радушно приняли под свое темное покровительство.

Другая часть была в Турции и там разбита по всей стране.

В то время Болгария находилась под властью турок, но после освобождения Болгарии Россией и мирного Сан-Стефанского договора, испанские евреи, находившиеся в Испании земли отходящей по тому договору к Болгарии, считались болгарскими подданными.

И если Империя и не отправляла их из страны, то они и теперь там находились.

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Очень малая часть эмиссии испанских  
евреев перешла вавилон и пошла в фран-  
цузскую.

Въ католической Польше всегда существо-  
вало особенное зловредное миссионерство, во ве-  
селитву на то что у евреев никогда не  
было миссионеров, а один польский монах  
из семьи графов Потопкиных божье предза-  
казавъ такую задачу перенесъ изъ католи-  
чества въ еврейство.

Касалось лишь провинившихся евреи в другом  
полюбовном неграмотном?

Но в данном случае игра еврей оказалась вы-  
нужденным самым своим существованием  
в мир.

Объ Итосю странным повестью неслучайно  
немедленно было сообщено главнокомандующему  
и отъ него послызовали приговоры, по ко-  
торому, въ казненіе по божеству, Тарбозкий  
былъ приговоренъ къ сожигенію живымъ въ  
костры, гильды и дружины въ погребъ было  
это сделано.

Априворотъ данъ Вамъ привезенъ въ число  
fine.

но после этого марширов консуларовъ въ  
вавилонъ преследованіи и убійствѣ евреевъ, и,  
наконецъ, после библической погромы мно-  
гихъ евреевъ удалось бѣжать изъ вавилон-  
скаго ада и после долгихъ мучарствъ  
они прибыли въ Англію, гдѣ также  
нашии тѣлесный приютъ и покровитель-  
ство.

Во восьмидесятых годах прошлого столетия было особенное божество евреев ит.

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демагогии.

Не касаясь самого инцидента, в котором повествуется о нашей одна очень уважаемая английская газета, в раннем выпуске констатировала, что субъект, назвавший Г-на Вейсмана, демагогом, безусловно большевистский агент и нежелая вновь иметь опровергнутое слово Г-на Вейсмана, что Англия всегда хорошо относилась к евреям, и таким самым образом в публике создается впечатление, что в Англии существует подорожное.

Кремлевские обитатели не стесняются утверждать, что в Англии существует подорожное и поэтому мы в Палестине проходим мимо всяких сообщений.

Вообще в наше время будущего кровавого большевизма революционная мораль агентов подполья и есть самым великим и благородным наем и откупничеством и конечно совершенно не гарантированы от большевистского злого клеветы.

Зная хорошо многолетнюю историю гуманизма и покровительственную историю благородной британской нации к гонимым евреям в разные эпохи, начиная еще с средних веков и непрерывно и неизменно продолжавшуюся и до наших теперешних скорбных наций и тиферовских и его духовного брата большевистско-сталинских дней.

И считая своим долгом своим делом дать такую правдивую картину и поднять заново перед всеми культурными революционными силами общества и культуры, перед которыми как качество безпристрастного свидетеля инициатора

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испортил британский гуманизарный и  
допросердечный оттопчений ко готическая и  
обездоменным еврейцам.

Вор нагано скорбных кровавых еврейских  
суднишеских и бодейвин.

Первыми френкскими крестоносцами в Палестину  
было создано Герусалимское френкское королевство  
под управлением короля Амори I<sup>го</sup>, а после его  
смерти на престол были посажены боковой  
тринадцатилетний мальчик Бодуин I<sup>й</sup>,  
принц Анжуйской династии.

Мать местной души мальчик короновался  
в святом храме господнем, а регентом  
был назначен сенешаль Еммануэль де Плантаген.

Про это новое королевство правдами и неправдой  
бароны, властвовавшие над Ламбией, Мубай  
и Демонией.

От этих маленьких народов бароны  
брали закон ветхий и даже натурой,  
не стеснялись вводить новобранцев при-  
сно нур - под влиянием нур церкви и барон.  
Кроме того, эти все бароны ежедневно  
в злостном порке грабили души мо-  
зей, считали нур дома, забывая  
все это в этих домах наследных,  
вплоть до деревенских слюсех и  
уводили в плен и рабство мур-  
тин, мезинин и зиней.

Нор эти самые бароны правдами и  
этим новое королевство и на всякий случай  
решили правдами эту скандальную утку,  
которой управляет какой-то мальчик.  
Сбори бароны были не двелыми. Собрали  
запас пропитания и целый обвешанный

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погромовъ въ Россіи, Гемании, Австріи, Венгрии.

Судебники эти также привели въ Англію и также были радушно и многочисленно приняты.

Такимъ образомъ съ теченіемъ времени весь эра еврейскій интернаціоналъ въ Англіи на свободу обилиемъ и вошелъ въ курсъ государственной и общественной жизни страны и совершенно ассимилировался съ кореннымъ британскимъ населеніемъ.

Категорію этой ассимиляціи евреевъ надо признавать не только психической, социальной жизни этой великой страны. Ибо эта ассимиляція показана евреямъ не только и не въ высочайшей моральной энергичности этой благородной британской нации за все то великое, святое и доброе что она сделала для всего мира и особенно для евреевъ.

И при поверхностномъ анализѣ, совокупно въведя эти скорбныя событія прошедшаго времени, мы должны признать, что великодушная британская нация руководило само провиденіе.

Ибо по волю Его изъ самой народной души британскаго народа возникъ великій законодатель святой и истинной памяти Робертъ Уэстонъ, который въ сороковыхъ годахъ прошлаго столѣтія заступалъ въ английскомъ парламента били о дарованіи евреямъ полного равноправія, где между прочимъ указано, что именно евреямъ была оставлена доля въ психическомъ народѣ и что кре-

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стольные походы были массовым гонимыми  
преследованиями евреев.

Никогда не охватили как бы всеобщими тисками,  
и лишь вконец было достигнуто от горечи  
стоит безглаголющих, что хочется скорее  
пройти мимо этой мрачной эпохи.

„Теперьшнее положение евреев“ сказано покойный знаменитый Грантс „в старобель-ной степени является результатом средневекковых преследований, и этот ре-зультат приходится оплачивать не менее злым самым злодеем.“

Въ тѣмъ порѣ произошло болѣе ста смерей,  
когда зналъ благородный рыцарь французскій,  
защитникъ правъ ремесленныхъ и проповѣд-  
никъ вселенскихъ идей свободы и терпимости,  
съ истинною душевною скорбью явился  
передъ Английскими народными собраніями,  
тѣмъ страшнымъ кровавымъ знаменемъ еврейскихъ  
преслѣдованій.

И он тогда будет удивлен, что все эти зверство, как варварский переизлом, канули в прошлое, и что уже настанет эпоха братства среди всех народов вселенной.

О, если бы знал благородный поборник  
права Уранъ, взглянувъ на своей свя-  
той обиталищъ въ небесномъ чертогъ, впо-  
да-бога, онъ бы узрелъ, что наша ре-  
перентий въсь представляется собою не  
бывающимъ во все исторіи человечества  
страшнѣеи и мрачнѣеи кровавѣеи  
варварствомъ, грознѣеи ибѣеи все-  
му цивилизованному миру:

И это именно та же вещь и та светлая  
 точка твоей мысли и твоего великого  
 творчества была заложена в основу твоей бла-  
 городной Гуганской мысли, которая еще  
 за много веков до твоего появления на  
 свет, была единственной во всем мире  
 цивилизованной и просвещенной нацией,  
 которая в эти суровые средневековые го-  
 ды творила столько добра страждуще-  
 му и гонимому еврейству.

А ты, Франк, зажег пылкий неугасае-  
 мый светильник, горюху яркого света  
 и озарил орудием великой славы и чума-  
 нитарным глумом твоей благородной мысли и  
 до дней.

Но чтобы современное человечество дамо по-  
 нять оценок благосостояния и покрови-  
 тельственных отношений Англии к евреям  
 вообще, мы должны заглянуть в историю  
 давней точки зарождения сионизма в конце  
 восемнадцатого и начале девятнадцатого годов  
 прошлого столетия.

Когда вожди сионизма собирали свои пар-  
 тии в разных государствах для решения  
 своих важных проблем, то имели везде  
 и всюду не доброжелательное отношение, за-  
 исключением швейцарии, где они имели  
 свое кратковременное пребывание.

Для таких партийных временных со-  
 здов швейцария разумнейше вносила свои  
 вклады в своею назначению.

Но наряду с этим создали для своих по-  
 стоянных работ центр, чтобы там  
 устроить все свои необходимые устрем-

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денію, и въ такомъ государствѣ, которое  
бы покровительствовало иль нагибало.  
И надо отдать справедливостъ всеобщему  
сіонистскому движенію.

Посылъ домага исканію такого государскаго  
дѣла своихъ національныхъ интересовъ, они обра-  
тились къ покровительствующей еврейскому  
Всескобренію, которая просбѣ сіонизмъ  
удовлетворенна, и эта проблема была из-  
абыто рѣшена.

Такий образець, надъ покровителствомъ  
Великобританіи, в Лондоні быль устроень  
и свободно функціонирован єврейскій банкъ  
и всь вообще єдиностскіє урядовскіє.

И сионистское движение пошло по правому  
норму пути и къ полному развитію  
теперешней еврейской Палестины въ экономиче-  
скаго, и въ особенности въ профессиональ-  
наго еврейскаго населенія, подъ емоу-  
щественнымъ теплымъ крыломъ  
Великобританіи.

Весь міръ восхищается мудрой британ-  
ской политикой въ этомъ созданіи еврей-  
скаго дома въ Палестинѣ, среди непри-  
миримыхъ враговъ еврейскаго народа,  
среди магометанскихъ государствъ.

И это создание еврейского дома было, как мыслы говорили „Langsam und sicher“, т. е. медленно но верно к своей истинной цели.

И почти на мажорного созвучия, что  
Кембриджитинг привнес бы это дело к  
ослабшему концу.

Но война с Иранской осью совершается

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брани Итнера Тосифу Сташину.  
Англич единага доневреме все, ртотвоста-  
стивити и обезпечити еврейское будущее  
в Палестине.

И нпр ни малтунга сомнение в то, что  
со времени мирного времени, Англич  
со своим великим государственным  
престижем, волею бы со своим логикой-  
ством в семье правовых государств о  
даровании независимости еврейской Палестине  
и это логикой безусловно утматасов  
бы успели.

Ибо все что как будто бы нормально в Па-  
лестине. Евреи как будто бы имеют дру-  
гую не занимающую, кроме своей дружеской  
работы по созданию крепкого фундамента  
для своего будущего дома.

И покровительством Великобританией ев-  
реям в Палестине дано всему миру  
право полагать, что эта горсть евреев  
принадлежит всему еврейскому народу,  
который за свое многовековое скитание и  
страдания не потерял своей националь-  
ной идеологии о создании своего националь-  
ного государства, своей национальной соци-  
альности и своего национального нацио-  
на.

Ибо еврейская нация все раса. Она предва-  
щает собою движущуюся в истории ресо-  
лицированная известная множественность людей,  
объединенных одной идеей и твердой  
волей, и твердым самосознанием су-  
ществити своего «извечного еврейского про-  
блемы и без кровопролития ставит до-

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стойкими членами семьи всего право-  
 вые народов, со своим внутренним законом  
 и способу к близкому и "не уйти"  
 так мы сторонние наблюдатели, с пол-  
 ного уверенностью полагаем, что по дру-  
 му историческому пути под знаменем  
 сионизма идет современная Палестина, под  
 водительством своей сионистской высоко-обра-  
 зованной элиты, которая для приведения  
 в исполнение еврейской идеи в Палестине,  
 пользуется неограниченными материальными  
 средствами, имеющимися как из рога изобилия.  
 Но вся элита сионистского движения, в своем  
 великом заблуждении о будущем еврейском  
 доме, совершенно вырвется из вида самое  
 существенно-важное, что с первых дней зна-  
 мена заселения Палестины еврейскими на-  
 родом, необходимо было поставить там  
 во главе государственного и добросовестного реше-  
 ния - правового, который бы основательно знал  
 еврейскую историю и религиозную историю  
 вообще, и правильное построение обществен-  
 ное, политическое и экономическое жизни  
 в особенности, которые бы были строго  
 сходны с жизнью всего правового и  
 цивилизованного народов.  
 Везде очевидно, что даже там от  
 рабочего десятка человек, но над ними  
 необходим старший, и над массой уже нит-  
 югу табельщики, смотрители, управлен-  
 щие.  
 Спрашивается, как можно было вставить  
 столько людей из разных стран с раз-  
 ными правами и разными политическими

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И Англия в этот труднейший момент  
на ветвь радужно пригласила под свое по-  
кровительство и эти книги живут здесь  
во время откопченных сущих и спокойных  
жизни в своей германии.

Восходи, гений и соприкоснись перед Тобого,  
что ты меня воздашь русскими, а не  
тимишески.

Король Отинис посольскими великими цума-  
нигарскими подвигами в тизмские военные  
время, великая британская благородная  
нация и ее первый министр г. Уинстон  
Черчилль покрыли себя вятной славой, един-  
ственной в мире цивилизованной, курь-  
турной и гуманистической нацией, под  
книгой ни одного ни иудеи.

Всего это посольство.

Даже этот исторический обзор в гений  
многооттисковой гуманистической гневности  
спит благородной британской нации, а су-  
боко убежден в том, что эта истори-  
ческая истина внесет жизнь и здоровую  
стрелу в нездоровую международную ан-  
тисоферию, искусственно созданную вращающую  
и на попутниках, явивших врагами  
Великобритании и Америки.

Современному правовому геноциду уже  
давно пора проснуться от своего нездо-  
рого и опасного сна и хорошо вникнуть  
в суть самого существования советской власти  
между курьтурными цивилизованными и  
правовыми народами.

Всем это люди, которые по своему нево-

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известу признаки кремлевских абузских  
русских законных правительствости, ро-  
мы теперь в наше скорбное поселяемое  
время не смогут скрыть глаза ко-  
дуртливости этой бедливой группы  
совершенно безответственных людей соз-  
давшихся в Европе кровавый хаос, вой-  
ны которого жестоко бьют нас в глаза.  
Духовному брату Адольфа Гитлера  
Иосифу Сталину нужна война. Но этой  
в настоящее время все его ноль.

Но Сталин со своим кремлевским  
составом в январе 1924 года, сам  
кинул на своих стенах:

„Кемalism тебе, дорогой товарищ  
Ленин, что мы не пощадили никого  
и даже нашей души для достиже-  
ния нашей цели - укрепления и вы-  
роботки масштаба расширения союза  
рабочих во всей всемирной коммунистиче-  
ской интернационал“

Вот почему Сталину понадобилось столько  
времени, чтобы организовать организацию мира  
и поставить Коммунизацию и Америку  
перед совершившимся фактом.

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Англичан и евреев в еврейском восстании, которое  
историческая и патристическая еврейская  
история.

Подъ этим скрывается замаскированная и нахо-  
дятся крайне необходимыми опровергнуть  
распространенную преступную злобу-  
язычную вражду Великобритания и Америка  
Киевину, что будто бы в Англии существу-  
ет неприкрытое гогообразие.

Касаясь же, что самый факт существования  
евреев в Англии, пользующихся всеми  
гражданскими правами, наравне со  
всеми остальными коренными жителями  
Англии, доказывает что нет в существе  
ни Жидов ни Евреев.

И до настоящего времени ни один пор-  
товый человек не мог упрекнуть Ан-  
глию в гогообразии.

Но по всеобщему мировому мнению,  
время в наше время безпрерывно про-  
должается уходит в прошлое свое великое  
значение, и с тем уходит и много  
высокой жизни, государственные и обще-  
ственные здания, а на них вместо по-  
являются совершенно новые люди и  
самые виды и поданная культура  
и общества.

Люди, выполняющие эту задачу страшно  
русского общества, в последние дни исто-  
рического кремлевского императора октябрь.  
Со всем миром весь мир потрясен и  
охлажден страшным кровавым хаосом,  
предоставленным около 30 лет.

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Впродолжение всего этого времени, обуча-  
тесн Крещенз, возглавляемые своим  
вождем Тосифом Стамыным, по сво-  
ему анархо-коммунистическим док-  
тринам. под страхом смертной казни  
угрожают расчленить, и тем самым  
раски, которые еще так недавно  
культуры общества назывались рас-  
ками долга, семьи, совести, права,  
правды и справедливости, несли в себе  
основу жизни того общества.

Но у этих новых людей современного  
Кремля своя советская гегемония и все про-  
изволенные качества, настолько  
резко выходящие и противные всему  
правовому гегемонству, что можно  
абсолютно никак не обойти этого  
зрения, чтобы можно было провести  
для парамонии или же крива-  
выми тираническими способами ре-  
шительный и правовой государственный.  
В Кремле все основано на силе, аб-  
солютной и самой безжалостной силе,  
пускает и в ход через своих попутчиков  
и своих горе-дипломатов, сообразивших  
с возможностями и возможностями.

Такая русская клевета была высказана на  
теперешней сионистской конференции в Швей-  
царии, где 2-м Х. Вейцманом читал свой доклад  
и между прочим совершенно правильно зая-  
вил, что русский всегда хорошо относился  
к евреям.

На это совершенно справедливое заявление  
точно так слушателей побуждал Г-н Кейц-

мана демаскажи.

Не касаясь самого инцидента, о котором мы повествуем, наша одна очень уважаемая английская газета, а в другом месте констатирует, что субъект, назвавший Ина Вейсмана демаскажем безусловно большевистский агент и не имея извещая этим опровергнуть слова Вейсмана, что Англия всегда хорошо относилась к евреям, и другим совсем не оставил в рубрике слова клеветы, что в Англии существует подрабешко.

Кремлевские обитатели не считают себя утверждать, что в Англии существует подрабешко и поэтому сами в Таисиих происшествий непрерывный события.

Вообще в нашей книге будущая кровавая большевизма революционная мораль очень подмочена и есть самая великая и безграмотная наша и английская смертей совершенно не гарантирована от большевизма из Клеветы.

Зная хорошо многолетнюю историю чужеземную и покровительственную негодную безгражданной британской нации к потемкам евреям в разные эпохи, начиная еще с средних веков и непрерывно и неуклонно продолжающуюся и до наших дней, скорбных нацийско-милитаристских и его духовного драмы большевизма-фашизма дней.

Я пишу своим друзьям советам дать сындризм правдивый обзор и поднять задачу перед всеми культурными революционными духом суда общественно-интересней.

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перед которыми в качестве безпристрастного свидетеля явился историк британских юманистических и добросердечных отношений к юнним и обездоленным евреям.

Нор начал скоротать кровавые еврейские мучительства и боденки:

Первыми франкскими креслами в Палестине было <sup>под управлением короля Анжуйского</sup> ~~создано~~ <sup>создано</sup> ~~Терусанское~~ <sup>Франкское Королевство</sup>,  
на престол был посажен боевой

тринадцатилетний мальчик Бадун IV принц Анжуйской династии.

Анжуйский дучи масовича короновану в святого Храня наследие, а регентом был назначен епископ широт де-Планси.

Про это новое королевство провозгласил юманистический барон, тогда еще бывший христианином, ~~управлявший~~ <sup>управлявший</sup> ~~королевством~~ <sup>королевством</sup> ~~Бадун~~ <sup>Бадун</sup> и властвовавший над Латвией, Литвой и Эстонией.

Др. Анжуйский масовича барон Брамганс велел и далее майнрой не стесняется уводить новобранную армию, нр-када юманистическая крестовина к барону.

Кроме того, др. все бароны епископско в зинного нору грабят дучи епископ, епископ и др. дома, сабурани все нр в дучи домах нападением, включая до деревенского епископа и уводили в плен в рабство мусульман, христиан и др.

Нор Анжуйский барон провозгласил про это новое королевство и на всякий случай ринули провозгласить нр скандальную стратегию, которой управляет какой-то масович. Боры баронов были не домини. Сограва-нае пропугали и нрсто обвиняли

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anti 46 20 SEP 1947 Enter  
 7613 WHITER FRESHWATER, I.O.W. Dept. E  
 Sept. 17. 47. Tele.: Freshwater 121  
 25 SEP 1947 19/9 14H  
 Dear Mr. Bevin.

Now that the Council of the  
 United Nations is sitting, & amongst other  
 things is discussing the question of  
 Palestine. would it be possible to prevent  
 that small & holy country from being handed  
 over to so-called Jews?  
 The people who are trying to get into the  
 country now are from Eastern European  
 countries. & do not even keep the Jewish  
 religion & laws. but are of the synagogue of  
 Satan. It does not seem right to hand the  
 country to a non-Christian people, a people  
 who cruelly murdered our Lord. & are now  
 continuing to murder our nice men.  
 The country should be left in the firm,  
 just, kind hands of Britain who freed  
 the country from the heel of the Turk in 1917  
 & are its rightful owners.

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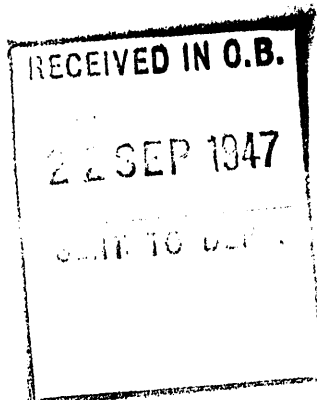
142

The ship loads of so-called Jews are  
being financed & sent by a ~~Power~~ Power  
that wishes to embarrass Gt. Britain

Please please do all in your power to  
save Britain in this crucial matter.  
With best wishes, & hoping you will  
always try & save our country's  
prestige as you have done up to now

Yours sincerely

Adèle Lloyd Price.



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143  
E  
10, DOWNING STREET, S.W.1

E 7613 / 46 / 31

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Foreign Office 27 SEP 1947

The attached communication addressed to the Prime Minister is transmitted to you to be dealt with in whatever manner is considered appropriate by the Department concerned. It refers to previous correspondence which was forwarded to you on.....

1. No acknowledgment has been sent from here.

2. A plain acknowledgment has been sent from here, adding that the communication has been forwarded to your Department.

3. A copy of the acknowledgment which has been sent from here is attached.

Date 23.9.47.

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Oakland. California. U.S.A.

Mr Clement R Attlee  
Prime Minister of England  
R. 2

I am writing you a few lines  
I like Millions of Americans are watching  
the way you are handling your Government.  
And we are with you. Let it resign right to  
the end. the majority of your People are with  
you. You are for the best interests of your  
People.

Don't let the Jews in Palestine. You  
will have civil war for years if you do.  
our President has no business interfering  
in the American People are against him.  
He will not be elected. Big Business are  
for him. But we the plain People are  
against him.

Wishing you success.

Respectfully Yours  
R. S. Miller.

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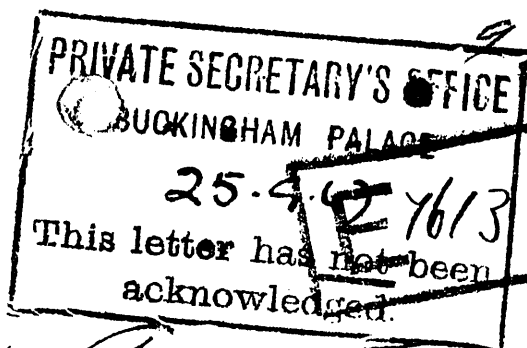
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...arrivées du Lira 28 Sept 1947.

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King George VI. of England,  
Your Majesty,

I want you to know  
this is what every red  
blooded gentile American  
thinks.

We are so outraged  
over the way those Jews  
dare to treat your people  
we'd go to war ourselves  
if necessary to help  
you kill them off.

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2.

No wonder Heller didn't want them. They flocked in there to buy all the Germans had at low prices.

The Americans who had lost all we had in these depressions they bring on over here were sitting here laughing, to hear that finally some <sup>one</sup> dared to give them what they had coming to them.

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3.

Thats why we sat here  
- doing nothing hoping  
hid get all of them.

We finally woke up  
when we learned hid  
- get England too.

Why dont you turn the  
Crabs loose on them?

The gentiles here are  
lack of any thing  
you do.

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1	1	2			

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We want you to <sup>have</sup> the  
oil and minerals there.

We know they are  
after gold any way they  
can get it.

The way they were scream-  
ing about Hitler, we expected  
to see them standing in  
line, getting in the Services  
here, to rush over to help  
win the war. Instead

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They rushed into the Defense  
plants where they could  
get defensed.

When we asked them,  
why they didn't get up  
and fight. They said  
they were afraid they'd  
- get killed. Let those  
people fight who like to  
fight.

They rushed into businesses,  
where they could get rich.

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6.

President Roosevelt froze  
all prices to prevent  
inflation and depression.

I heard them say.

"That doesn't mean a thing  
we can change styles and  
change anything we choose."

That's what they did,

They had no regard  
for the President's wishes  
or what happened to  
America, so they could get rich.

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7.

My husband was the late  
Lieutenant Chas Moore  
of the first War.

We lost our Insurance  
Policies and farms in the  
last depression they bring  
our over here to steal all  
we gentiles have.

President Roosevelt  
gave us a three year  
Moratorium to pay for  
them in "The Travelers

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8.

Life Insurance of N.Y.  
Got my attorney, getting  
him to send me  
no notice as when to come  
& defend my case in  
court. Stole it by default,  
gave me and three  
children notice to vacate.  
I'm just over a million.  
Can you understand  
why we hate them?

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9.

These American News-  
Papers are three fourths  
Jewish owned. That's  
why you get horrible  
Headlines. It was  
a smart thing to let  
their reporters keep  
it up & take them back!  
The Christian Science  
Monitor - is owned by  
gentiles. It speaks

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10.

mounds of gentle  
 America. Lead it -  
 You'll find we are  
 all horrified to learn  
 those American Jews  
 dare to treat a friendly  
 Country <sup>as they are doing.</sup> They all  
 should be shot. They  
 think because they've  
 stolen millions from  
 we gentiles, they can

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17.

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get by with anything.  
Wall Street expects to  
crash again so they  
can take in another  
haul from the gentiles.

If they do we shall  
run every Jew out of  
America. We hope  
they jump in the Pacific

My husband was  
one of those War vets  
who had all he had

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12. all he had and  
all his life's work  
stolen by the New York  
Jews.

That's why the  
American G.I.'s are  
broadcasting over the  
Radio now.

If there are other  
depression now, "They  
won't sell apples,  
They will throw rocks."

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14.

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That's what is going to  
happen here right now.

I hope it crashes for  
I'd like to help drive every  
one in America into the Atlantic.

There's nothing too low  
for them to do over here.

Have no fear we are back  
of everything you do and  
want to help you financially.

The gentiles will stick  
together and show them  
what numbers mean.

Very Sincerely  
Mrs. E. C. P. Moore.  
1904 N. E. Couch, Portland, Oregon.

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## Outrages Within and Without Palestine Hurt Jewish Cause

—BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—The events of the last days as they involved Palestine read like a particularly incredible detective story.

Some weeks ago Rabbi Baruch Korff, co-chairman of "the political action committee for Palestine," announced that a fund of \$10,000,000 was available for mass invasion of refugees into Palestine by parachute.



Recently, the British foreign office made public that complaints had been received from Hungarian Jewish parents that their children, under pretext of being taken to resorts, had been kidnaped to swell Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Repeated small items, the last as this column is written on September 9, report that American army depots in Germany have been rifled of ammunition, obviously with some American connivance, to divert explosives and arms to the Jewish underground.

Finally, on Monday and Tuesday the story broke of a plot headed by Rabbi Korff to bomb London, first with leaflets and then with actual bombs to be directed at Westminster or Downing street or dropped indiscriminately.

The foiler was the American ace flier, Reginald Gordon Marshall Gilbert, who, having accepted the assignment, reported it to Scotland Yard and the French police, and aided in gathering up the agents.

Mr. Gilbert's story leaves many questions about the plot unanswered, but the gaps indicate possible wider political involvements.

mer-tem-ory Art." ness his to the tion A high the ali-polit-in-on to ny-ny-ted

Direct instigators were the Stern gang, of which Rabbi Korff's "political action committee" proves to be an American instrument. But of whom is the Stern gang an agent? Zionism repudiates it.

The United Nations Palestine committee will report to the assembly, recommending in majority and minority reports "solutions" long since proposed by Britain and not acceptable to Jews and Arabs or either of them to all Zionist Jews. The committee admits any solution would have to be imposed and maintained by force.

But there is no United Nations "force." Force, it is recommended, should be produced

either by the British or—a counterproposal—by the United States. Arabian leaders say unitedly that it will be opposed with the risk of precipitating world war. The Stern and Irgun gangs announce they will accept nothing short of full Jewish sovereignty for Palestine, so the terror will continue.

Now one must ask: whose interests are served by this appalling situation?

The interests of the Jews? The outrages committed by Jewish terrorists have split the Zionist movement, brought it into international disrepute, and are creating anti-Semitism where it has never existed. They have given the Arabs a rallying cry and lent formidable support to their political arguments. They have made the Palestine question a morass into which either Great Britain or the United States advances at its peril. Most important, they have caused a serious rift between Britain and the United States.

For these outrages within and without Palestine, including the planned bombing of England, are being financially supported almost wholly by American citizens.

Rabbi Korff is an American citizen. That he is an American citizen of Jewish religion is beside the point. He bears responsibilities not different by a shade from those of any other American citizen. Yet he, and other members, affiliates or supporters of terrorist groups, have taken over a function exclusively lodged in the U. S. congress: The right to declare war. They have declared war on Great Britain, and, unless foiled, were prepared to extend it by an act of war to the British Isles.

This occurs at a time when the whole of Europe is collapsing and Britain and America co-operating in the Marshall proposals. It occurs when left-wing groups in Britain are seeking popular support for orientation away from the United States. And what could win them more popular support than that American citizens, unhindered by the American government, declared war on Great Britain?

What is the difference between Greek guerrillas supported by foreign powers waging undeclared war on the Greek government, and American guerrillas tolerated by their own government waging war on Great Britain? Rabbi Korff and all the American supporters of Zionist terrorists are exactly guerrillas.

And, I repeat: Whose interests do they serve? Whose agents are they?

Ask who profits, and you will likely find the answer.

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"Summerville"

Maxwelltown,

Dumfries.

16.11.1947.

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The Foreign Secretary,  
House of Commons,  
LONDON.

Dear Sir,

PALESTINE.

Just about one year back I offered to go out to Palestine and settle the problems there but probably you never even saw my letter. However, in view of how things have gone from bad to worse I can only offer you the following advice and trust this time you will move along these lines.

The Balfour Declaration was, in itself, a kind move to enable Jews from Russia and Poland to settle in a free country where they could enjoy peace and safety.

The Jews themselves have destroyed the Declaration since they have made the country red with blood and it is now up to the British Government to declare to the whole world that the Balfour Declaration is at an end and null and void.

The next step is then to tell the members of the Jewish Agency who have been working against us all along to pack their bags and get out of the country within twentyfour hours and never to return under any circumstances.

The third step is then to round up all Stern gang and other gangs known to the authorities and deport them with instructions never to put step in Palestine. Ship them over to Cyprus and let them then go where they wish as soon as ships are available or ship them to Germany as you did the previous lot.

All these Jews who are now in Cyprus awaiting to go into Palestine are themselves enemies of this country and are not entering in keeping with the Balfour Declaration. They must never enter Palestine and you should even now publish the fact that all those who enter or try to enter illegally will forfeit any right to enter under any circumstances.

There are thousand of Jews who will welcome these moves and they will presently come forward openly to assist and in six months you will have a Palestine at peace.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*H. S. J. Kenny*

Hugh StJohn Kenny.

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Anti Sem  
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Biblical and profane history prove that no people have less right to Palestine than the Jews. The Nazis had good reason for the statement that the foreign policy of our government is subject to the dictation of the Jews. That there is neither consistency nor honor in our government is apparent from the fact that on one hand we claim that the people of a country should have the right to decide what kind of a government they want; while on the other hand we not only deny the Arab majority of Palestine any voice in their government but in order to pander for Jewish votes advocate a criminal policy of colonization of Zionistic Jews in order that the Arab majority should be outnumbered and placed under the heel of such criminal organizations as the Stern gang, Murder Inc., and the Irhun Zvai, all of whom specialize in assassination, robbery, arson and terrorism.

The law abiding Palestinian Jew, if he dare express his honest convictions free from terrorism is no more inclined than the Arabs to have young fanatical Jewish criminals dumped upon them.

Although the Nazis perpetrated gross atrocities in the late war it remains for the Jews to boast in the name of their bloody God Jehovah (Yahu) that they destroyed without mercy, the men, the women, and the little ones, of the native inhabitants of the land of Canaan. Cf. Deut. 7: 1, 2.

It is the proud boast of Judaism of Judaism, that of the people of the land we left none to remain, we burned their cities with fire?.... These atrocities are related in Deut. 2: 33, 34; Josh 8: 27, 28; 10: 20, et seq., and other passages in Holy Writ. . It is true that in one instance they did spare the young female children who had not known man for rape and white slavery.

Nathan Leopold Jr., and Richard Loeb, slayers of Robert Franks are typical specimens of the young Zionistic Jews seeking to enter Palestine as a preliminary stopping place until they can enter the United States.

The absence of any moral principle in orthodox Judaism is revealed by the so-called Mosaic law: "Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth of itself; thou shalt give it unto the stranger that is in thy gates, that he may eat it; or thou mayest sell it unto an alien; for thou art an holy people unto Yahu thy God." Deut 14: 21. Herethe Jews have a divine command to peddle diseased meat to Gentiles regardless of the consequences.

A sketch of ancient Jewish history is necessary in order to show that orthodox Judaism has undergone no fundamental change since the days of David the freebooter.

David's treachery to the house of Saul by his alliance with the Philistines and the Gibeonites, resulting in the murder of all members of the house of Saul. led to the separation of the ten tribes of Israel from the tribe of Judah, and to the cry: "To your tents O Israel, what have we to do with the house of David." David's treachery to Israel resulted in the undying hatred of Israel for Judah, and with the exception of a few years, constant war between the two kingdoms.

From a despicable traitor, murderer, and seducer, the character of David has been exalted and eulogized by the Ezraic priesthood and scribes into a hero and a saint. It is hardly necessary to say that neither David nor Saul ever composed a single Psalm attributed to them.

The falsified Bible story that David married Saul's daughter, and of his fraternal relationship with Jonathan is pure Ezraic fiction invented

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Prior to the Babylonian Exile the Jews were considered the most barbarous of all peoples. Contact with the Babylonians, the Persians and the Greeks gave them a thin veneer of civilization. There were considered the most licentious of all races, and it is notable that the only persons saved after the capture of Jericho, was the harlot Rahab and her family.

The Old Testament as reedited by the Ezraic scribes and priesthood glorifies Judah at the expense of Israel. It makes their God Yahu refuse the tabernacle of Joseph, and to chose not the tribe of Ephraim, but to chose the tribe of Judah, the mount Zion which he loved.

The Jews incurred the hatred of all the surrounding nations by their forgeries, treachery, and libelous compositions, such as the origin of the Moabites and Ammonites through the story of Lot and his two daughters.

The finding of the book of the law in the house of the Lord is another Ezraic invention. None of the prophets ever heard of Moses, or of the Passover, or of any Jewish reformation prior to the time of Ezra, the scribe and priest. Outside of the Hexateuch the few places where Moses' name appears are all interpolations. The Hebrew alphabetical characters had undergone such changes since the fifteenth century B. C., that it would have been impossible for either Hilkiyah, the priest, Shaphan, the scribe, and Josiah, the king, to have read the book as freely as represented. None of the prophets mention such a book, or the holding of a Passover. Hezekiah is said to have kept a Passover in the second month while Josiah's Passover was kept in the first month. The Passover story was not invented prior to the return of the Exiles from Babylon.

In Josephus' day the Sadducees were the only sect of Jews who were free from fanaticism, and crude superstitions, they had sufficient intelligence to know that Moses was a fictitious character created by the Ezraic priesthood. Hence it is said of them: "Had they believed Moses they would have believed Jesus to be the Messiah. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words." These words are put into the mouth of Jesus in John 5: 46, 47.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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The royal house of Judah became extinct when Jehoiada, not Athaliah as represented, murdered all the sons of Ahaziah. Jehoiada, the priest after waiting six years, substituted his own son, as Jehoash, the infant son of Ahaziah, who reigned as king of Judah. Athaliah had no reason for killing her grandchildren. Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada, evidently knew Jehoash to be his own brother, and to keep the truth from being made known the king had him slain. As stated in 2 Chron. 24:22. Joash the king remembered not the kindness which Jehoiada his father had done to him, but slew his son", the priest Zechariah.

The Jewish priesthood never failed to commit pious frauds when they considered it necessary to make the people believe that the house of David should be an everlasting kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, made sure that the house of Judah should become extinct. Those that he did not kill he made into eunuchs; and the prophet Jeremiah, says of Coniah (Jechoniah) the king: "Write ye this man childless, a man that shall not prosper in his days: for no man of his seed shall prosper, sitting upon the throne of David, and ruling any more in Judah. Cf. Jer. 22: 30.

Another fraud perpetrated was to set up Zerrubabel as a descendant of the house of David, in order to comply with the words of Jeremiah 23: 5, 6: "Behold the days come saith Yahu, that I will raise unto David a righteous BRANCH, and a king shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth. In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: and this is his name whereby he shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS. Needless to say the prophet's anticipations never came to pass. The ten tribes of Israel became merged with the inhabitants of the land where they had been colonized by the king of Assyria, and forever lost as a distinct people.

Statistics reveal that ninety per cent of all Jews come within one or more of the following classifications, to-wit: Arsonites, Black Marketeers, Gangsters, hired assassins, Dope Peddlers, Usurers, Racketeers, Bolsheviks.

It is true that there are exceptions, and that hundreds of Jews have enriched the world by their scientific and spiritual attainments. No race has exceeded the Jews in their bravery and loyalty to the country of which they are citizens. Very few people are prejudiced against the Jews because of their religion or their race. It is the characteristics of the majority that have made them the most hated of all peoples.

It is true that the Jews are more progressive than the Arabs; so also were the Nazis the most progressive people on the continent of Europe. But that did not confer on them the right to dominate over majorities.

There is one thing of which we are certain and that is fully ninety per cent of all non-Jewish citizens of the United States are violently opposed to refugee Jews being admitted to this country.

And having hastily uttered dark sayings of old: which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us, we will close this brief digest, and not hide the truth from our children.

The American people are kept in <sup>gross</sup> ignorance concerning the historical status of Palestine. They should be enlightened.

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Herbert H. Neale  
14 So. New Hampshire Ave.  
Los Angeles, California

Insufficiently  
Prepaid  
Air Mail Service



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Honorable Ernest Bevin  
Secretary for Foreign Affairs  
London  
England

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Anti Law

21st. Dec., 1947.

# The Secretary

*Tip*

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to stop trying when the New York  
lie and fraud called The United "Nations",  
a union of "Governments", not  
Nations, sends an army of American  
murderers to kill the Arabs, so that  
the Jews can grab the land grabbed  
by their ancestors about 3,000 years  
ago, after those ancestors had  
murdered all the Canaanite  
owners of the land.

The British "Government" have NOT  
caused the Arabs to make war  
on the Jews. The New York United  
"Nations" Organism caused the  
Arabs to declare war on the Jews.  
If the Arabs defeat the Jewish  
Landgrabbers, the defeat may cause  
the Jews to ask the British  
"Government" to murder all the  
Arabs. But perhaps the British  
"Government" will refuse to  
murder Arabs to please Jewish  
liars and Landgrabbers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant  
Bestram Rescombs

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1947

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E 7653

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20 AUG 1947

PALE

Registry  
Number

E 7653/46/31

TELEGRAM FROM

No.

M. B. Rusk

Dated

Bagdad

Received

746

in Registry

15 Aug

20

Last Paper.

7637

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

8/1.8.0.

Aug 25th

(Action  
completed.)

R. M. 18/9

(Index)

R. M. 18/9

Next Paper.

7665

Protection of Arabs in Palestine.

the received note from Iraqi Minister drawing attention to recent reports of Zionist aggression on Palestine Arabs. Iraqi Govt for assurance of protection for Arabs of Palestine. Continuation of Zionist attacks will cause Iraqi Govt to consider plan to assist Arabs of Palestine to defend themselves. Minister has given instructions to the Iraqi Legation in London to be kept advised.

(Minutes.)

This looks minor. I think we should await the full text before instructing the Embassy

by c.p.

H.B. Rusk 22/8  
Made Cabinet Dec 22/8

Yes. We shall need C.O. assistance in drafting.

B.V. August 25th

22/8.

Now see E 7843

Now see Jerusalem Lib. no. 1620 with us

H.B. 5/9

W.S.  
D.B.

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7653 / 46 31. 170  
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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BAGDAD TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Busk  
No. 746.

D. 7.50.a.m. August 19th, 1947.  
R. 10.20.a.m. August 19th, 1947

August 18th, 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem

Cairo

Beirut

Damascus

Amman

B.M.E.O. Cairo

SAVING

-----oOo-----

Restricted.

I have received note dated August 16th from Iraqi Minister for Foreign Affairs drawing attention to recent reports of Zionist aggression on Palestine Arabs. It recalls insistence of Arab States Delegations to London Palestine Conference on the necessity of disarming Palestinians and note sent by Arab States through Secretary General of Arab League in December 1946 urging the arming of Arabs for self-defence (see Cairo despatch No. 7 to you). Iraqi Government go on to ask His Majesty's Government for assurances of protection for Arabs of Palestine. Continuance of Zionist attacks will cause Iraqi Government to consider plan to assist Arabs of Palestine to defend themselves.

2. Iraqi Prime Minister has expressed to me grave fears of the effect on Iraqi public opinion of a continued loss of Arab lives in Palestine. He has given instructions for the strengthening of police forces in Jewish quarters in Bagdad.

3. Translation follows by bag. I should be grateful for instructions how to reply.



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# INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 25th August, 1947.  
R. 25th

15.55 hrs.

7653/46/31

No. 1620 Secret

7653/46/31  
AUG 1947

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Addressed to S. of S.  
Repeated to Baghdad, No. 1483.  
" by telegram to Cairo, No. 523.  
" " Beirut, No. 524.  
" " Damascus, No. 525.  
" " Amman, No. 526.  
" " B.M.B.O., No. 527.

Baghdad telegram to the Foreign Office, No. 746.

I presume that it will be made clear to the Iraqi Government that interference in internal affairs of Palestine, whether by the Arab League (my telegram No. 2148 of 19th December, 1946, refers) or by any Arab State, cannot be accepted. I consider that the Iraqi Government should be asked at once to withdraw the threat that it will "consider plans to assist the Arabs of Palestine to defend themselves".

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office

- Mr. Bealey.

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